28,571

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1974

Established 1887

60 in Ethiopia Are Executed 3y the Regime

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 24 (Renters).—Ethiopia's military rulers nunced today that 60 former government ministers, officials and ary officers had been summarily executed. Radio bulletins reed the mass executions this morning in an announcement by the nan Supreme Military Council, which has ruled the country since ter Emperor Halle Selassie was deposed in a military coup in

Among the 29 civilians and 31 military officers executed was

x Charged ith Murder ı U.K. Blasts

A Denies Guilt; shmen Are Assailed

RMINGHAM, England, Nov. (UPI).—The police today ged six men, all natives of hern Ireland living here, with ter in Thursday's bomb blasts, will appear before a magiss court tomorrow.

turice Buck, West Midlands tant chief constable, told a news conference here that six had been charged with murder of Jane Davis, 17. e girl one of 19 who died, a victim of the explosion at Tavern in the Town A total 84 persons were injured in

e siz were named as Hugh ighan, 44: Patrick Joseph 30; Robert Garrard Hunter, Noel Richard McIlkenny, 31; lliam Power, 29: and John

5 Arrested at Ferry ill the men except Mr. Calhan were arrested at the rinwest port of Heysham as.

ted in Birmingham; nal wing of the Irish Repubin Army denied that it had lered the bombing.

But the statement issued to the dia said the IRA had not ruled : the possibility the attacks ght have been carried out by A men acting on their own. Detailed investigations are ng conducted to establish the ent, if any, of Republican invement in the bombings," the

tement said. he IRA statement noted that English-based group calling if Red Flag 74 claimed responility for the blasts

While we do not know who se people are we are satisfied y have no connection with the publican movement," the IRA

led Flag 74 emerged last nth through anonymous callto the media who said it was roung leftist group dedicated riolence, Scotland Yard said it taking the Red Flag 74 claim

riously." 'Holding Charge'

ir. Buck said the charge inst the six men was a "holdcharge" and that there would other charges concerned with

[do not intend to give tha resses of these people for se-ity reasons, but they are all n Birmingham," he said. He refused to say where the were being held.

sked if further arrests might made, Mr. Buck said: "We are sfled we have found the men narily responsible. But inies will continue."

victim named in Miss Davis, was a Birgham school girl. e again appealed for an end i backlash" incidents. He said ontinued on Page 2, Col. 2)

By Terence Smith

ERUSALEM Nov. 24 (NYT).

he Israeli government an-

inced plans today for a major

7 industrial center on the oc-

ded West Bank of the Jordan

eastern outskirts of Je-

lthough Information Minister

aron Yariv insisted at a press

Ierence that it was coinci-

ital, the timing of the govern-

nt decision—if not the deci-

1 Itself—seemed clearly de-

led as Israel's response to the

estinian resolutions passed in United Nations and the

pening political deadlock over

he government seems deter-

led to demonstrate that it will.

West Bank

. i several smaller projects on

About 140,000 persons are reported to have died in last year's drought and famine. The amouncement made no mention of the former emperor. who has been in army custody since the coup.

Lt. Gen Aman Andom former chairman of the provisional mili-

tary government; who was put under house arrest Friday.

The council now is headed by Maj. Mengistu Haila Imriam, 36,

a little-known officer who has

emerged as Ethiopia's strong man.

Also dead are a grandson of the 82-year-old former emperor;

Rear Adm. Iskender Desta, former

commander of the Ethiopian Navy; Akillu Habte Wold and

Endalkatchew Makkonen, two

former premiers, and Solomon Abrahami, former governor of the

famine-stricken province of Wol-

Policy Decision. The military council statement. read over the radio between intervals of martial music, said the decision to carry out the mass executions was one of policy—to mete out justice to officials of the previous regime who had thrived on corruption and mal-administration, and who had en-

It was not made public how or where the 60 died, but it is believed they were shot:

riched themselves at the coun-

rinwest port of Beysham as Residents in the capital's rest-y were about to board a terry that they heard repetited bursts Belfast Mr. Callaghan was ar-ted in Birmingham. el machine gun fire interspersed could have been gretiades. This led to rumors that the executions took place in the city's central

> Today motorists were diverted from all roads leading to the vicinity of the jail. The council statement said relatives of those executed could not claim tha bodies for burial and no mourning would be allowed.

> Those executed also included former Minister of Information Tesiaye Gebre-Egzy; tha formet president of the Crown Council, Ras Asrate Kassa, 52, and one of Ethiopia's wealthiest landowners, Ras Mesein.

All the victims were among some 200 prisoners being held in cellars of the deposed emperor's former Grand Palace to await trial on charges of corruption and maladministration

Trials Planued Today's announcement said those prisoners still in custody would be tried by a military tri

bunal as soon as possible. Perhaps the greatest shock for Ethiopians, particularly those in the strife-torn northern province of Eritrea—the center of military revolts-was the execution of Gen. Aman.

The 51-year-old soldier-politician had always approached the Eritres with a view to a peaceful settlement and was popular with

During a recent tour of Ertirea as defense minister, Gen Aman called on leaders of the pro-secessionist Eritrean Liberation Front to discuss long-standing

grievances

Since being called to Addis Ababa as a senator, the Sand-burst-educated general was known to have displeased Haile Selassie (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



AT TUNIS AIRPORT-Stretcher bearers remove the body of a hostage thrown from the hijacked British plane.

Hijackers Free All but 3, Seek Refuge

TUMIS, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Four only three crew members as alestinian hijackers—who won hostages, So far, the hijackers Palestinian hijackers—who won the release of seven guerrillas by Egypt and the Netherlands after 50 hours of negotiations—have threatened to blow up their hiacked British jetliner tonight they are allowed to go

a government spokesman

have not found any country that is willing to give them refuge. The gunmen set one deadline for the threatened destruction of the plane, then put back the

deadline at the demand of Tunisian Interior Minister Tabar Bel-

khodja, PLO representative Abon Iyad and the British Foreign Min-



VICTORY SIGNAL—One of the Palestinian convicts flown from the Netherlands flashes a "V" on alighting at Tunis.

Egypt, PLO Assail Hijacking; **Arab Conference Is Sought**

CAIRO, Nov. 24 (UPI) - Egypt called today for a high-level conference of Arab states to draw up "demarcation lines between acts of legitimate resistance and criminal acts that only serve the enemy's objectives."

The call was made hy two parliamentary subcommittees after a joint meeting held to the hijacking of a British airliner to Tunis and its consequences on the Arab cause." The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem and chaired by Sayyed Marei, the speaker in parliament.

day of having connections with the Palestinian guerrilla group that organized last December's Rome airport massacre as well as the hijacking on Friday.

The Libyan government today rejected the Egyptian charges that it was behind the two A strongly worded government

statement described the hijack-ing as a 'criminal operation simed against innocent people as well as against the Palestinian

"The real aim of this operation was not to secure tha . release of a handful of people, but to harm the Palestinian cause only hours before the UN General Assembly was scheduled to vote" on resolutions recognizing the rights of the Palestinians, the statement said.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization said it would take practical measures to unveil the mastermind behind the hijacking, "So that whoever is responsible for this crime will shoulder the responsibility and pay the price for it—and not our people," the Palestine News

Agency said. A separate statement issued by as-Saiga, the Syrian-backed guerrilla group, condemned the hijacking as a "suspect terrorist operation carried out by a hand-

"We condemn and denounce this unnationalist and immoral act which could only have been masterminded and planned by Zionist and imperialist circles, the statement said. The Cairo parliamentary groups

istry's Middle East department head, James Craig, officials said. The spokesman said the gunmen demand that they not be handed over to the PLO, which has denounced them as renegades and hirelings. Passenger Is Killed

The three crew members held

as hostages are urging the Tunisian government to comply with the bljackers' request, the man said. The gunmen yesterday killed a passenger to back an ultimatum. The hijackers seized the VC-10

on the ground in Dubai Thursday night in a burst of pistol fire in which a hostess was severely wounded. Then the gunnen had the plane flown here. Their original captives included paspenguir, trew members and Dubai airport staff members.

The hijackers released persons Friday, 13 yesterday and then today, at intervals, an airline hostess four men and two groups of eight persons.

The gunmen originally demanded freedom for 15 guerrillas-two men held in the Netherlands for another hijacking, five men held in Cairo for the bombing of a Pan American jet at Rome in De-cember, in which 30 persons died, and seven other guerrillas also held in Cairo who killed two U.S. envoys and a Belgian diplomat in the Sudan in 1973.

7 Gnerrillas Freed But the hijackers apparently settled for the release of only seven guerrillas-the five involved in the Rome Airport massacre, who were allowed to join the hijackers yesterday, and the two held in the Netherlands, who were freed here today.

A West German banker Werner Kehl, 43, father of three children, was slain by the hijackers yesterday. Mr. Kehl was brought to the open rear door of the plane, then shot in the back. His body fell to the runway.

The gummen apparently killed the German to avenge what they

considered a doublecross. The hijackers had been told that an Egyptian airliner that flew in Thursday night had carried the 13 Palestinian guerrillas named in the original demands. In fact, the plane brought a PLO delegation and only one of the 13 guer-

Some of the liberated passen-gers later told newsmen that they to be executed because he had argued with the hijackers. Among the last hostages releas-

icans aboard, Daniel Birch, 22, of New York City, and Mrs. Linda Lee Baarslag, 27, of Tulsa, Okla,

Mrs. Baarslag said that she had been going to Calcutta from New York to study Indian philosophy Asked bow the hijackers treated her and Mr. Birch, she replied: "They were very nice to us."

Government officials said the four hijackers were armed with machine guns, hand grenades and pistols and that they had retained two pilots and a navi-gator of the captive VC-10.

Broadcast in Cairo

A Voice of Palestine broadcast Cairo said today that the bijackers were "mercenaries in the pay of the Iraqi government who are headed by Abu Nidal." a Palestinian scrienced to death by the PLO.

the Arah nations refusing to accept the hijackers and liberated guerrillas.

Also said to be rejecting the hijackers is Libya, which Egypt has accused of supporting hijackmg operations.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Habih Chatti reportedly summoned a conference of Arab ambassadors and the British charge d'affaires to discuss a solution to the hijack-

Nixon's Checkup May Start Today

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24 (AP). -The head of a three-man team of court-appointed physicians arrived here today to determine whether former president Richard Nixon, recovering from phlebitis surgery, is healthy enough to testify at the Watergate cover-up trial in Wash-

Dr. Charles Hufnagel of Georgetown University and two other specialists were appointed two weeks ago by U.S. District Judge John Sirica as an independent panel to see if Mr. Nixon can appear in person or if it will he necessary to take written depositions.

The timetable for examining Mr. Nixon at his southern California estate is uncertain, hut it is possible that the three doctors will begin the checkup tomorrow. Judge Sirica has asked for their report by Friday. The two other physicians were coming here separately.

Ford in Accord With Brezhnev On Arms Curbs

By John Herbers

VLADIVOSTOK, U.S.S.R. Nov. 24 (NYT).-President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev reached tentative agreement today to limit the numbers of all offensive strategic nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles through 1985.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, describing the development as a "breakthrough" in the efforts to halt the arms race, said the agreement, which includes specific numbers of weapons each side would be authorized to possess, would be subject to further negotiations on technical grounds next

year in Geneva, but that he had hopes it could be signed next summer when Mr. Brezhnev visits the United States. The numbers of missiles and

delivery vehicles agreed upon during two days of talks here, Mr. Kissinger said, would be kept secret until President Ford briefs members of Congress, beginning Tuesday. After toasts with Mr. Brezhne

and his party, President Ford departed for Washington, ending an eight-day trip that took him to Japan and South Korea before his first meetings with Mr. Brezhnev. The meeting was advertised as a get-acquainted session, but it provided the means for a significant step forward in Soviet-American relations. 'Strong Possibility'

Mr. Kissinger said the agree-ment, in the form of a joint statement by the two leaders, marks the breakthrough with the strategic arms limitation negotiations that we have sought to achieve in recent years and produces a very strong possibility of agreement, to be signed in

. If the agreement stands up, it could prevent, during the next few years, a scramble for newer and more sophisticated weapons and save both countries vast amounts of money. Although it would not extend beyond 1985, the agreement calls for further negotiations, beginning no later

Soviet Solution For ${\it Washington}$ Snow Problem

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Off to a good start in their first meeting, President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev struck a joking "denl" today to solve the snow problems of Washington. It all started when Mr. Ford told Mr. Brezhnev: "We have a snow problem in Washington, D.C. We don't get too much, but it is a problem when it comes. We don't have the equipment to handle it. We don't have enough snow-

Mr. Brezhnev laughed and said: "Ah! That will be our first deal! We will send you a snowplow."

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko raised his head and said: "Yes, yes, and at a good low price."

limitations and possible reduc-tions after 1985.

Today's development, which was reached at a health son on the outskirts of Vladivostok, was



FAREWELL PRESENT—President Ford presents to Leonid Brezhnev the coat off his back. The fur, brought by Ford especially for the Siberian cold, was playfully tried on by Brezhnev. It was not reported if he kept the coat.

U.S. Newsmen Break the Ice in Vladivostok

tures you want," said Valentin Bainkin, the president of the Soviet-owned Far Eastern Shipping Co., as U.S. journalists clicked cameras at warships anchored in Vladivoskov Bay.

A band aboard the pleasure ship Priamurje played Latin music during a three-hour cruise of the harbor. Buses, with offi-

barred since the late 1940s. Vladimir Chuhlancev, the editor of the Red Star, the city's largest oewspaper, said he did not know of an American journalist admitted to the city since 1922. when U.S. troops were withand control of the city

Today's tours for journalists occurred as President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, held talks a few

VLADIVOSTOK, U.S.S.R., Nov. miles away on proposals to control 24 (NYT).—"Take all the picture the spread of offensive nuclear weapons. How far the Russians will go in opening Vladivostok to Westerners in the future was not explained, but the extensive tours obviously were aimed at a thaw in Soviet-American rela-

Vladivostok is a large naval center and the area bristles with other military installations. The closure of the port to outsidersthe United States also closes ports with military installations to the Russians—is a vestige of the cold war.

Vladivostok is the largest and most important city in the Soviet Far East. It is 5,700 miles from Moscow by the Trans-Siberian Railmad and less than 50 miles from the Soviet border with China. A memorial at an entrance to the city quotes Lenin in 1923 "Viadivostok is far away, but after all it is ours."

President Woodrow Wilson sent

the center of a complicated international struggle, according to George Kennan, an American diplomat in a book published in 1960, entitled "Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin," The temperature was 6 degrees

below zero centigrade (21.2 Fahrenheit) and the skies were clear early this morning when the Soviet bus rattled through the suburban resort area where the Ford-Brezhnev talks were beld, toward the center of the city. There were neat cottages, sanatoriums and amusement parks on the wooded hills and an occasional skier could be seen winding among

The guide, Eugenia Tekchova, a schoolteacher who bad been trained to explain the city to Americans, said the population in Vladivostok had doubled since 1958 and the Soviet government had invested heavily in scientific, commercial and cultural enter-

In giving a brief history, she said nothing of 1918 to When asked why, she said: "Those were years of intervention, but

in 1922 on the 25th of October, Soviet power was established bere." As the resort zone gave way to the old city, she pointed with pride to stark, high-rise apartments beside small pastel houses of earlier years scattered across the hills.

Policemen in long black overcoats with brass buttons lined the streets in preparation for a tour of the city later in the day by Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev.

Because of the hills and the expanse of bay, Viadivostok bas been described as the "San Francisco of the Far East." But the block buildings, the red banners, signs and statuary give it a dis-

tinct Soviet flavor. A large Red Square with a statue of Lenin in the center of the city overlooked the green choppy waters and snowy hills. Occasional smokestacks and some old buildings such as the hiveand-white, ornate railroad station

provided diversity. For miles along the bay front, ships of various kinds were docked, including a cruiser, two intelligence-gathering vessels and a

ptiated settlement, regardless the growing international supt for an independent Pales :

intain its grip on the West ik and even proceed with its elopment in the absence of a

"In fact, the plans for this industrial center have been in the works for a couple of years," 2 government official said privately tonight, "But obviously the timing of the announcement is no accident. This is a case where actions speak louder than words."

The government also decided at its weekly cabinet meeting to continue with the development of Jerusalem itself and with the various archaeological digs that are under way in the former Arab

sector of the city:

Reply to UNESCO This was in specific response in the United Nations Scientific. Educational and Cultural Organization condemning Israel for allegedly distiguring. Jerusalam with new construction and "undertaking excavations which endanger its monuments." The organization also voted to cut off all aid to Israel and excluda

Israel Ignores UNESCO on Jerusalem The new industrial center is to be located at Mishor Haedomim, an unpopulated, barren and rocky plateau about eight miles east of Jerusalem on the road to Jericho. Mr. Yariv said that much of the 20,000-acre tract had been set aside by the Jordanian government for public use before the 1967 war. He said there were no plans to annex the area but did

not rule out the possibility that this might be done later. In addition to an unspecified number of factories and plants, Mr. Yariv said that housing eventually would be built at the site for the employees. Details on the size and cost of the project were not immediately avail-

Once it is built, the industrial center will complete a ring of Israeli construction around tha former Jordanian sector of the

The other new projects an-

nounced foday include an area

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

ful of mercenary traitors."

"Argb countries should shoulder their responsibilities by organizcial Soviet guides, sped the American visitors around the frozen, hilly streets of this city of 500,000 persons. Until today, Vladivostok had been closed to Western visitors, with American ships having been

passed to the Soviet government.

7.000 American troops to occupy the city in 1918, when Russia was embroiled in revolution and control of Vladivostok became

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Kissinger Arrives Today

U.S., China Put Improvement In Relations in Deep Freeze

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, Nov. 24 (NYT). Hent in their impatience for -On his last trip to Peking a year ago, Henry Kissinger put his name to a joint communiqué that promised further efforts "to promote the normalization of relations between China and the United States." It also said that the scope" of the quasi-embassies set up by the two countries in their capitals would "continue to be expanded."

If that communiqué is any benchmark, Sino-American relations are now in a state of iner-tia. Normalization has not been promoted, mainly because the United States is in no hurry to carry out the disengagement from Taiwan that was promised in vague language in the com-muniqué former president Richard Nixon signed in Shanghai nearly three years ago.

If there has been any expansion of the functions of the diplomatic missions—called liaison offices it has been invisible to the naked eye. For all the promises that were once held out, the missions still have very little business to

American diplomats have no doubt that Peking is still intensely interested in the establishment of full diplomatic relations. That would require the abroga-tion of the American security treaty with the Nationalists on Taiwan who are still recognized as "the Republic of China" by the United States. But other diplomats say that China's ap-petite for closer relations with the American "superpower"—indeed, with any industrial power—a; pears to have been sated, at least momentarily.

Thus when the U.S. secretary of state tomorrow lands in Peking for the seventh time in 40 months, he will be offering little and expecting little.

"Kissinger's China achievement means a great deal to him, but it is in the past," a diplomat said. "I think he sees himself as

over the hill in China." Less Threatened How does Peking see it? Indications are that the Chinese are disappointed in Mr. Kissinger but not disenchanted. In a very Chinese way, they seem still pa-

Six Charged By British In Bombings

(Continued from Page 1) they made the task of the police more difficult.

The police have reported a wave of firebombings, bomb threats and assaults against Irishmen and Irish-owned businesses

They said the attacks epoarently were reprisals for the Bir-

Firebombs wrecked a tavern and a tobacco shop in London and damaged a tavern and several construction company trucks in Birmingham. In each case the firms involved were owned by

A gasoline bomb touched off a small fire at the Irish center in Birmingham Friday night. There were no injuries in any of the incidents. There also were dozens of reports of windows and car windshields being smashed by stones and assaults.

And in Northern Ireland there were seven assassinations in the last 48 hours.

In London, Scotland Yard ordered a full police alert today to guard against possible IRA attacks linked with the government's scheduled announcement tomorrow of new anti-terrorist

McDade Buried

BELFAST, Nov. 24 (Reuters) .-The body of James McDade, who was killed by a bomb he was planting in the English city of Coventry last week, was buried as an IRA martyr here today.

New Regime Executes 60

(Continued from Page 1) by his outspokenness on the need for social reform.

Now that he has been executed, some observers here fear there may he further trouble in Eritrea, where the liberation front has been fighting the Ethlopian Army for 12 years,

Gen. Aman is reported to have refused recently to sign an order sending the tough 5.000-man former personal bodyguard of the emperor to reinforce the Ethioplan Army in the north—one of the main reasons for his being put under house arrest last week, reliable sources said.

Today, troops in the capital of the troubled northern province were confined to barracks. An order canceling leave was given earlier today after the executions were announced over the radio, informed sources said.

Listing those executed here today, the military council first named the 29 civilians, saying they had been executed for gross abuse of authority. The executions therefore appeared to be a move to culminate the rising against the former 10-year-old administration of Mr. Wolde, which the army had accused of nepotism and corruption,

movement on Taiwan. They have told recent visitors that they feel less threatened by the Soviet Union. Detente is a myth, they argue, for Moscow still regards Washington as its main rival. In what may have been intended as a shot across Mr. Kissinger's bow-a warning that they too understand the politics of triangulation—they are ready to negotiate a nonaggression pact.

The internal ideological cam-paign that surfaced in Peking after Mr. Kissinger's last visit had anti-foreign overtones. The American trade boom in the first few months of the year was the only bright spot in an otherwise hleak picture.

But as the campaign waxed and waned, the exchanges of scholars and entertainers were restored to their previous, limited level. Now because the Chines have obvious trade deficit problem- and a diminished need for American grain, trade has slumped badly: The \$1.25-billion figure that was forecast for 1874 will be short by at least 30 percent.

From every point of view then, the relationship is leveling off. The U.S. lizison office in Peking is less isolated than it was at the start of the year but only because its new chief, George Bush, accepts diplomatic invitations that his more aloof predecessor, David Bruce, turned down. American diplomats felt cut off from the Chinese but no more so than diplomats from nations that enjoy "normal" relations

Unknown Quantity

Mr. Kissinger will be negotiating on behalf of a new President, a relatively unknown quantity to the Conese who have not sought to conceal their continued regard for Mr. Nixon.

On whose behalf his Chinese opposite numbers will be speaking is somewhat less clear. His negotiating partner in his previous six visits, Chou En-lai, has been undergoing a hospital convalescence of extraordinary duratior -five months so far-without either apparent progress or drastic deterioration in his condition. No doubt he has not been well, but as the months wear on it seems increasingly obvious that he finds the hospital a convenien, political retreat.

Premier Chou's surrogates Teng Hslao-ping, a deputy pre-mier, and Chiac Juan-hua, the new foreign minister—are skill-ful men, but they do not have a fraction of the political authority he wielded when he welcomed Mr. Nixon to Peking.

It is unclear that any one person in China holds that authority today, or that Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Mr. Chou and the commanders of the People's Liberation Army have arrived at any workable formula as yet for is obviously impending.

Oil View Shared By Paris, Tokyo

TORYO, Nov. 24 (Reuters) .-French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnergues and Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura heve egreed that the stabilization of both the price and the supply of oil is necessary for the wellbalanced growth of the world economy.

The two men yesterday finished two days of discussions on the world economy, energy problems and hilateral issues in the 11th regular Franco-Japanese minis-

Foreign Ministry officials said that the two men agreed to increase joint investment in developing nations in Asia and Africa and to promote scientific and technological cooperation in such fields as space, energy and ocean-resources development,

Rally in Athens Ends

On an Anti-U.S. Note ATHENS. Nov. 24 (AP).-A demonstration was held in the streets today by tens of thousands of persons marking the first anniversary of a student uprising which precipitated the July downfall of the 7 1/2-year-old military

dictatorship.
The demonstration, which ended at the U.S. Embassy, was held on the third and final day of mourning for Athens Polytechnic Institute students, 18 of whom were killed and more than 1,000 of whom were injured by police and troops last November.

As the thousands went past the floodlit embassy, the demonstra-tion turned anti-American, "Out with the Americans" and "NATO. CIA, traitors," the demonstrators

Hijack Signal Sent By Error by Pilot

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI).-Federal Aviation Administration officials yesterday reported that an Air France Boeing 707 jetilner, traveling from Paris to New York, transmitted a hijack signal by mistake shortly before the plane touched down at noon (1900 GMT).

FBI agents rushed to Kennedy Airport when the signal was transmitted by Flight 105, a spokesman said, but quickly learned that the pilot had mistakenly transmitted a signal on a special frequency indicating that a hijack had taken place



A TOAST—President Ford and Leonid Brezh nev clink glasses after signing nuclear pact. Looking on (center, from left) are Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Ford, Brezhnev Set Tentative Arms Limits

think, may have contributed, and

we hope will contribute to a

the most important since former President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev reached an interim agreement on offensive arms control on May 26, 1972. That agreemen which does not cover all weapons, expires in 1977.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev, the statement said, "are con-vinced that a long-term agree-ment on this question would be a significant contribution to improving relations between the U.S.R., to reducing the danger of war and enhancing world peace."

The Provisions

According to the statement, agreement was reached that negotiations next year on a 10-year treaty will be based on the following provisions:

• "The new agreement will in-corporate the relevant provisions of the interim agreement of May 26, 1972, which will remain in force until October, 1977." . The new screement will

cover the period from Octoher, 1977, through Dec. 31, 1985." Based on the principle of equality and equal security, the new agreement will include the following limitations: A. Both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of strategic delivery vehicles [including bombers]. B. Both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic mis-siles equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads

[MIRVs]." There apparently was no assurance that the degree of destructive force for the two sides would be equal, but each side now has the capability of destroying the other several times over, and the race for additional weapons has become more polit-ical and psychological than a race for superiority, in the view of many officials

Mr. Kissinger said in a news conference that the proposed plan would mean that a cap has been put on the arms race for a period of 10 years."

Insecurity Cited That cap is substantially below the capabilities of the other side," he said. "The element of insecurity, inherent in an arms race in which both sides are attempting to anticipate not only the actual programs but the capabilities of the other side, will be substantially reduced."

Mr. Kissinger said it was possible that the total arsenals now held by both sides would be reduced under the accord, the Soviet Union's arsenal definitely would undergo a reduction-some of its weapons are inferior and a technical evaluation would be required before it could be decided whether there would be a reduction in American weapons. Achievement of the accord and the apparent amity in which Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev were able

Mr. Ford's party. "The President will return home in triumph," Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, told Mr. Kissinger in the presence of a reporter.

to negotiate brought elation to

In discussing with Mr. Nessen what kind of statement Mr. Ford should make on his return, Mr. Kissinger said, "I think the President should be modest. agreement will speak for itself. The back of this thing has been

· Groundwork Laid The groundwork for today's accord had been laid in negotiations last month between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev. In tha talks here, Mr. Kissinger was in attendance throughout.

Arms control dominated the talks here. Mr. Kissinger said the Middle East, European security and other issues were disssed, but not et length. The

Soares Is Ready To Meet Rebels

KINSHASA, Zaire, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Mario Scares of Portugal said today he was ready for a dialogue with all the liberation movements in African territories still controlled by his country, the Zaire press agency reported. In Algiers, meanwhile, Portuguese and African nationalist delegations reported progress in negotiations on independence for the Portuguese islands of Sao Tome and Princips.

Between Two Giants of Asia By Lewis M. Simons

Middle East took about one hour. framework of restraint in en-

Mr. Kissinger said: "The disabling the two countries that cussions on the Middle East, I have such a vital interest in the

Nepal—A Hapless Position

area to stay in touch with each

Backwardness and poverty and

country's survival as an indepen-

dent and sovereign member in-

the comity of nations and that

of speeding up the pace of eco-

nomic progress throughout the kingdom," the King said in a

King Birendra, who ascended

the throne when his father, King Mahendra, died nearly three years ago, knows that Nepal's

domestic progress is inextricably linked to its foreign relations, and far more to India than to any

While the country's border with

India is about the same length as its frontier with China, the

Rimalayas form an insurmountable barrier to the Chinese. The In-

dian border is wide open; King

Birendra acknowledged this im-

portant difference when he said in response to a question, "We

India doesn't healtate to exer-cise its economic and political

landlocked, Nepal's lifeline is a road known as the Raj Path, or

king's way, which links Katman-

du with the eastern Indian state

Ninety per cent of Nepal's ex-

ternal trade goes to or through India-much of it in the form

of illegal grain smuggling-and

most of it moves along the Raj Path, which controls the flow of

goods from the port of Calcutta.

Right now, a bridge and part of

the road are damaged and the Indians are dragging their feet

about getting the repairs done.

Although China put in a road

from Katmandn to Tibet, which Peking controls, the distance is

great and weather conditions are

tough. So even China must

depend on Indian goodwill to

its utter dependence. Periodically,

the Indian government makes a

generous move, as it did when

it recently offered the Nepalese

good terms on sorely needed

petroleum products. But last

September, when students in Katmandu demonstrated against

the Indian annexation of Sikkim,

New Delhi overreacted and with-

keeping Nepal nervous," com-mented one Western diplomat.

"They never let them forget they can't survive without India's good

"The Indians seem to enjoy

drew its ambassador.

India never lets Nepal forget

trade with Nepal.

deal with these two states on dif-

recent interview.

other country.

ferent levels."

KATMANDU, Nov. 24 (WP).— The tiny stalls along teeming Bimoment and then looked up. "To Nepal," he answered. cycle Lane and the larger, but no ess dingy, shops on New Road the basic necessity of keeping Nepal delicately balanced between are crammed with shoppers these days-nearly all of them Indians in search of "phoren," luxury India and China are the major worries facing King Birendra Bir goods they can't buy at home. Bikram Shahdev, Nepal's 28-yearold ruler. "Besically, my concern revolves around the need to safeguard the

As the Indians bargain with Nepalese shopkeepers over Japanese tape recorders and German food blenders, small contingents of Chinese technicians, placid in hlue cotton jackets and trousers, stroll quietly by. They look but can't buy.

The contrast between the excited wealthy Indians and the disciplined Chinese is a reflection of hapless Nepal's position between the two giants of Asia. India dominates Nepalese life.

in the bazaars as well as in the councils of government. The Chinese watch, disapproving but for the most part silent. Blocked from all access to the

ses by 250 miles of Indian ter-ritory, its population of 12 million utterly overwhelmed by more than 1 billion Indians and Chinese, Nepal has virtually no control over its own destiny.

Expert on Tightropes

Generations of Nepalese kings have responded to this unhappy circumstance by striving to establish their little country as a buffer zone between the two giants.

Leaning alternately toward Peking or New Delhi, as the political winds dictate, the kings have by and large succeeded in this effort. "We are the world's leading experts in walking the tightrope," said one Foreign Ministry offi-

"They're probably the world's most legitimately nonaligned nation," commented a Middle Eastern diplomat who has been in Nepal for several years. "Poor hut

According to a recent UN Development Program survey, Nepal is the poorest country on the UN list of 25 most underdeveloped nations. Population is growing at 2.2 per cent a year and development is barely keeping pace. Per capita income has dropped in the last few years from \$50 a year to In fact, Nepal's level of poverty

is all but impossible to determine monetarily. Most of our people live in a completely demonstrized society," said Finance Minister Bekh Bahadur Thaps, The majority of Nepalese live in the lovely largely inaccessible foothills and mountains in the shadows of the massive Himalayas. So pervasive are the Himaleyas

separate the people not just from China and Central Asia but from each other. An American who lives in Katmandu told of meeting a Nepalese mountain dweller in the hills recently. The man was dressed in the rough yak wool clothes of the mountain people and was striding

in Nepal's national life that they

downhill in the general direction of Katmandu with a heavy basket on his back, the weight partly relieved by a strap across his When the American asked him

in Nepali where he was headed, the mountain man paused for a



The King of Nepal

After Anti-Israel Action

Bitterness, Bid for Moderat **Mark End of UNESCO Par**

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Nov. 24 (NYT).-The in the hijscking in Tuni director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization urged its 135 member states yesterday to resolve their disputes through dialogue and tolerance rather than confrontation.

But the final sessions of the organization's biennial general conference were marked by a series of anti-Israeli resolutions put through by a bloc of Arab and Communist nations. The six-week conference ended resterday in mutual recriminations. The most controversial votes

barred Israel from any of UNESCO's aid or participation in the organization's regional decisions or meetings.

Urgent Appeal'

Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal, UNESCO's new director, said yesterday: "We must avoid those conflicts that take on the character of systematic confrontations. We should perhaps avoid even the adoption of resolutions, no matter how strong the majority behind them, that leave of us. I want to launch an urgent appeal for tolerance and understanding and seek consensus through patient dialogue."

The chief of the Israeli delegation, Nathan Bar-Yeakov, has charged that the meeting turned the world body from a neutral, technical and professional institution into a "scene of political

It has also added to Israel's sense of isolation from the com-munity of nations. Israel is now the only member of UNESCO to belong to none of the regional groupings, with no right to participate in their conferences responsibilities or decisions.

Late Friday despite opposition from Israel and the United States, the conference passed a resolution on the elimination of colonialism and nationalism which included the hope that "Palestine would rejoin the com-munity of nations within international organizations, notably

Occupied Lands

Yesterday in a resolution backed by Arab members, the con-ference invited "the directorgeneral to exercise full supervision of education and cultural institutions" in Arab territories occupied by Israel.

It further asked him to co-operate with the interested Arab states and 'he Palestine Liberation Organization" to allow the Palestinians, to "preserve their national identity."

Mr. Bar-Yaakov called the resolution "aggressive and obdurate" and asked: "Who will be the supervisors? The people involved

35,000 Flemings March to Protest French Influence

HALLE, Nov. 24 (IFIT)—An estimated 35,000 Flemings, led by more than 60 parliamentarians representing all parties, demoustrated in this small market town near Brussels today against growing incursions of French-speaking influence in the Dutchspeaking provinces.

They were mainly protesting the right of French-speaking candidates in national elections to seek votes in traditionally Flemish areas adjacent to the "lan-guage frontier" which divides the country south of the capital.

Although there were a few uniformed rightist Flemish extremists in the procession, thera was no violence or incidents. The marchers called for legislative action to prevent the spread of bilingual Brussels suburbs into Plemish districts. Prof. Paul Deals, a Flemish leader, said at a press conference after the march that the Flemish majority

But in a conciliatory gesture toward the French-speaking Walloons, he said they should join forces with the Flemish to restrict the "uncontrolled and greedy" expansion of Brussels by property

in the population had the right

to preserve its culture and lan-

was referring to the h of a British Airways pla Dubai on the Persian Tunis by three Palestin

Israel's Pla Defy Censu By UNESC

(Conduced from Page for automotive garages as workshops in Anator, northeast fringe of Ja and new housing for poo of East Jerusalem in Ara east of the city. The la mainly families who has moved out of the densely lated quarters of the wa City, including those widisplaced to make way reconstruction of the quarter.
At his press conferen Yariv conceded that the

affect Israel's relations w dan and the Palestinians But, he asked that What are those relation way? At this moment nothing on the table." Golan Beights Fortific TEL AVIV, Nov. 24 (Military sources said her that Israeli and Syrian

ment's decisions could a

have heen fortifying the tions along the Golan buffer zone as the deadl proaches for the renewal UN mandate to police th Israeli troops built up fo tions despite heavy rain sources said. They sa troops remained in the s alert that began Nov. 15.

recently began building a of outposts several miles the truce line to set up fortifications. The six-month UN m covering its 1,250 troops,

Syrian troops, the source

Saturday. It was reported that UN acting et the request ci inspected a 16-mile sector buffer zone on the Israe in search of cease-fire vio The commander of UN in the Middle East, Lt. Ensio Sillasvuo of Finlan

in Damascus and was expe be at UN headquarters in 3 lem tomorrow. Gen. Sh summoned his political and advisers from Jerusalem ; Israel would regard Spring

ure to reactivate the mand a hostile act, Israeli leaders said. The mandate is pa the troop-disengagement pa ranged in May by U.S. Sec of State Henry Rissinger. The newspaper Masriv

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko gave assurances i Kissinger in Vladivostek that would renew the mandate. Defense Minister Shimon said earlier that Syria would the Middle East toward an round of fighting if it refus extend the mandate, Meanwhile, Mr. Yariv sai

UN General Assembly's pe nent recognition of the Pale Liberation Organization en goal of national sovere amounted to approving the struction of the Jewish state. Mr. Yariv said Israel may to consider pulling out of

UN as a result. In a national television i view, Mr. Yariv said the Go Assembly resolutions passed day affirmed the Palestin right to national self-determ tion and independence wit defining what is meant by estine, and this means appr of achieving independence Sovereignty by any means... "In this, I see the effe granting of approval for the struction and ruination of state of Israel."

Waldheim to Mideast UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 24 (AP).—Secretary-General Waldheim left today on a t day trip to the Middle Ea

Egypt Attacks Hijacking, Asks Conference

(Continued from Page 1) ing a high-level conference to draw up demarcation lines between acts of legitimate resistance and criminal acts that only serve the enemy's objectives." The statement said Egypt was

saking Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Risd to extend invitations to this conference which should safeguard the Palestinian struggle and strengthen the Palestine Liberation Or-The meeting grouped parligment's national security subcom-

mittee and the so-called per-

manent committee, which in-

cludes the chairmen of all parliamentary subcommittees. The statement urged the PLO to "shoulder its responsibility regarding the elements that defy its mandate and firmly confront the irresponsible and suspect ele-

ments that undertake actions harmful to Palestinian etruggle." The statement said the hijacking of the British plane had "grave implications" because it amounted to blackmail of the Egyptian government and was timed to coincide with the Gen-

"This incident is also an attempt to breathe new life into the Israeli stand that brands the

struggle of the Palestinian peo-ple as terrorism," the statement

Diplomatic sources earlier said Egypt had in effect declared war on Palestinian guerrilla extremists who resort to acts of terror in defiance of the PLO.

New Cabinet in Jordan

AMMAN, Nov. 24 (AP) - King Hussein of Jordan decreed yesterday the formation of a new, 20-man cabinet under the premiership of Zeid Rifal, Mr. Rifal, who headed the outgoing cabinet, also took over the portfolios of

Korean Sentence Upheld SECUL, Nov. 24 (AP).-The Seoul appellate court has upheld the death penalty given Moon said. Se Kwang, 22, a Korean resident of Japan who fatally shot the South Korean President's wifa Aug. 15 in an assassination attempt on President. Chung Hee come accustomed," the statement

The King sent a message to new cabinet pledging supporte Palestinians in their que "regain their legitimate right A statement issued by Libyan Foreign Ministry and broadcast by Tripoll r said that the Egyptian acc tions were an attempt to h Libya's reputation. The Libyan Arab Republi

Parliament was dissolved

sources said new elections

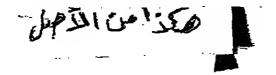
ably would be held next

opposed to the hijacking of craft which cannot possibly s the purpose of liberating [Isra occupied Arab lands]," the st ment said. 'Harm Libya's Reputation Libys, it added, "conden Egypt's attempt to drag its 119

Libya's reputation This has come the characteristic behav of Egyptian official media. "The Libyan Arab Reput declares its regret and astonic ment for this method to whi

into this affair in order to he

Egyptian official media have



U.S. Test Shows Savings of 66.3%

Modified Engine May Cut Gas Use in Cars

By William Gildea VER, Del., Nov. 24 (WP) .--Vermont brothers, Edward Robert LaForce, say they invented modifications to standard automobile engine could have revolutionary efon the nation's economy and

Federal Energy Adstration said it was hopeful "tremendous breakthrough." e brothers, who have work-

that an American Motors sixcylinder Hornet with the LaForce engine driven at 30 miles an hour got 31.1 miles to the gallon compared with 18.7 miles for a Hornet with a standard engine driven at the same speed.

savings in gasoline, the LaForce engine gave off unusually little

mada to Reduce Oil Exports y U.S. as Part of Phaseout

By Robert Trumbull

s, has announced that ex-of crude oil to the U.S. marwould be reduced by 180,000 als a day, effective Jan. 1.

e cut, which was disclosed government statement on ty would reduce Canadian its to 800,000 barrels a day the average level of 900,000 is a day purchased by U.S. rters this year. further reduction, to 650,000

:ls a day may be ordered by 1 if the oil-producing provof Alberta and Saskatch-1 concur, according to the ment by Donald MacDonald, minister of energy, mines and

ports will be phased out bletely by the end of 1982 r a national energy program ned by Mr. MacDonald. By date, he said, Canada exs to be importing oil for its requirements. According to rt forecasts, the shortfall in disn needs will reach 200,000 els of oil a day by 1983.

U.S. Is Disappointed' Washington, the State artment said yesterday that, ough it had been aware of ada's plans to phase out all exports to the United States 1982, it was "somewhat dis-pinted" by the approunced

1 a carefully worded stateit simed at avoiding a wor-

rudeau Storms ut of Commons n Divorce Issue

Trawa, Nov. 24 (AP).— ne Minister Pierre Elliott Truu stormed out of the Canadian ne of Commons Friday after incident in which opposition servatives said that he called Conservative member a "son bitch.

: onservatives said that Mr. Truu directed the epithet at Har-Andre after apparently tak-a question about divorce as ersonal reference.

bservers saw Mr. Trudeau's tion as evidence he is fed with speculation about his fufollowing a television interlast month in which his Margaret, said their 3 1/2 s of marriage had been 'a I catastrophe in terms of my

efore leaving the building Trudeao would not repeat his ments, but said: "If it's in rence to the honorable gentle-1 who asked me a question red to divorce in my family, I'll ly step outside and tell it to face." Mrs. Trudeau was rely treated for emotional

r. Andre asked Mr. Trudeau ther divorce would stop cabiministers from transferring ts to their spouses. The Con-atives maintain that transferassets to spouses contradicts lict-of-interest guidelines.
r. Andre told newsmen: "I ily regret any personal interation" that Mr. Trudeau may .: taken from the question.

-Rep. Gallagher

eed From Prison LENWOOD, Pa., Nov. 24).—Former Rep. Cornelius agher, D-N.J., was paroled ay from the Allenwood Fed-Prison Camp after serving a ence for income tax evasion. Magher, 53 was granted an 7 parole after having served conths of a two-year sentence. Would have been eligible for de in January. He entered the in June, 1973, after pleadsulity to evading \$74,000 in me taxes in 1966. Gallagher served seven terms in Con-

In addition to the 66.3-per-cent

TAWA, Nov. 24 (NYT)—
da, the largest single supof foreign oil to the United
two governments, the department
two governments, the department
expressed the hope that, after Ottawa consults the oil-producing western provinces of Canada, the Canadian government will decide not to carry out the cuts.

The United States now depends

upon Canada for about 25 per cent of its oil imports. The other major foreign sources of oil are Nigeria, which supplies about 18 per cent of the total; Iran, about 16 per cent, and Venezuels 11 per cent, according to figures compiled by the ederal Energy Administration.

Out of a total daily usage of about 16 million barrels of crude oil in the United States, only 6 million barrels, or about 37.5 per cent, are imported, Canada accounts for a declining percentage of U.S. imports, with the present rate of 25 per cent down from 31 rate of 25 per cent down from 31 per cent last year and 36 per cent

New Sources

Mr. MacDonald, in a statement to Parliament, said that the cut in exports to the United States, which takes all of Canada's surplu_oil, was required by a predicted decline in production here that will leave Canada short of production in the 1980s.

On the recommendation of tha Canadian National Energy Board, the policy-making body on matters affecting fuel resources, the government rejected the alternative of stopping exports to the United States immediately in order to conserve domestic sup-

"An immediate halt to exports would be disruptive to Canadian-United States trade relations [and] would deprive certain northern United States refineries and their communities of the Canadian crude off that they have traditionally relied upon," Mr. MacDonald stated.

Prices Raised -Those trade relations have been disturbed already by the Canadian policy of charging U.S. buyers the Middle Eastern price for oil, which has quadrupled in the last year. In addition, Ottawa recently raised the price of Canadian natural gas sold to the United States by about two-

The oil cutback will undoubtedly be a major subject when Prime Minister Pierre Trudean visits Washington next month. The United States is the only country that imports Canadian

ed 28 years on their invention, said, that 1980 federal emission demonstrated yesterday at Dover standards could be met now Downs International Speedway without using a catalytic con-

Edward LaForce, 59, said: "We can gef up to 100 miles a gallon real quick" with additional refinement. Yesterday's test run was monitored by the Delaware De-partment of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

"I'm extremely hopeful this is going to live up to expectations,"

as far as energy-is concerned as far as the economic condition. It could help the automobile inustry at a time it needs it. I think the antomobile industry should be quite excited about it,"

does extremely good," said the FEA's vehicle-efficiency program director, Donald Armstrong, in Washington, Mr. Armstrong called the engine "the most promising development I've seen." He had been dispatched to Vermont last week by Mr. Sawhill and witnessed a demonstration on Interstate 70S, between Rockville and Damascus, in which the Hornet with the LaForce engine got 30.2 miles a gallon at 30 miles an hour while the standard engine got 19.2 miles a gallon at same speed.

'Almost Ashamed'

off by other cars as pollution.

A funnel-like centrifuge has been added to the standard engine to "treat" the air-fuel mixture resulting in greater fuel combustion. A redesigned camshaft and altered valve timing force the gasified fuel from cylinder to cylinder in an even distribution of the fuel charge.

The LaForces say that, in addition to using less gasoline and creating almost no polintion, their engine is as powerful as a standard engine, can be manufactured more cheaply, results in a cooler-running car, promotes longer engine life and less auto maintenance, and could be mass produced and installed in antomobiles now on the road in a matter of months if they could overcome bureaucratic red tape. A spokesman for the LaPorce

company, Venture-E, Inc., Sher-wood Webster, of Bethesda, Md., said that about 5,000 persons had invested in the project and about \$5 -million-had been spent. Mr. Webster and lawyers and

friends of the LaForces said the mont farm, trying to make a breakthrough with the standard internal combustion engine, was met with skepticism and rejection a court order to stop the brothers

Good Faith Noted

parties have worked diligently and in good faith to consummate

an acceptable agreement." But,

strike, Mr. Usery said that "the

mounting toll this dispute is in-

flicting on the nation now makes

it imperative that a resolution be

As the revived talks continued

yesterday, however, there were no signs that the industry was

willing to make enough new con-

cessions to satisfy the miners'

At a hunch break in his meet-ings with Arnold Miller, the

president of the United Mine

Workers, Guy Farmer, the chief

negotiator for the coal operators,

told newsmen, "Everybody knows that a very serious strike is going

on in a major industry, and I feel

But Mr. Farmer was also known

to be feeling pressure from his side of the bargaining table not

to accede to the new demands

that the 38-member union

Bargaining Council instructed Mr.

Miller to take back to the in-

The union council, which has

the authority to accept or reject

any agreement that Mr. Miller

may reach with the mine owners,

voted Friday after a week's

deliberations to ask for more in

wages than the 15-per-cent in-

crease accepted by Mr. Miller in

his tentative settlement with the

The exact amount wanted was apparently not mentioned in the

council's instructions to Mr. Mil-

ler. But there reportedly was talk

among some council members of

demanding a 20-per-cent rise in

the first year of a three-year con-

tract and of rejecting anything less. The tentativa Nov. 13 agree-

ment called for a 9-per-cent pay

increase in the first year, with

3 per cent more in cach of the

industry Nov. 13.

next two years.

reached promptly."

demands.

that pressure."

dustry.

The telegrams noted that "both

the 12th day of the miners'

Mediation Is Ordered by U.S. In Nationwide Coal Strike

end the walkout,"

the committee the seriousness with which President Ford and other administration officials view the coal strike," said Nicholas Camicia chairman of the coal industry group. "He urged us to seek an early resolution of the problem," AP reported.)

The full negotiating teams of



INTO THE WILD BLUE YONDER-Sen. Barry Gold-Fater, a pilot and a general in the Air Force Reserve, starts to launch a paper airplane in a contest in Philadelphia to raise funds for the Franklin Institute.

said acting FEA Administrator John Sawhill in Washington, "It would be a tremendous breakthrough at a time we need a breakthrough.
"This could be a major help

he said. "From what we have seen it

Robert LaForce said that the principle behind the modified engine "is so simple I am almost ashamed to tell it." Essentially, a car with a LaForce engine is driven farther on what is given

various departments of the federal government, the academic community and the automotive industry and led to a long debate by the LaForces with the Securities and Exchange Commission. resulting about six years ago in from raising capital for their

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT).

The government intervened in both sides were summoned to appear today at the Labor Department here in the office of W.J. Usery jr., the director of the Federal Mediation and Conthe deadlocked national coal miners' strike last night by order-ing both sides to renew intensive ciliation Service. bergaining with the help of fed-

[Meanwhile, Associated Press reported that Treasury Secretary William Simon met today with coal industry officials in an effort to reach a settlement

[His meeting with the advisory committee of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association occurred shortly before negotiators for both sides in the dispute began talks which it is hoped will lead to what a federal mediator said would be "an all-out effort to

['Mr. Simon impressed upon



AEC Challenged on Estimate Of Reactor Accident Effects

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT). method used by the Rasmussen -A group of scientists has concluded that a major accident at one of this country's nuclear reactors could kill or make seriously ill more than 120,000 persons, or 16 times the casualties estimated in a recent study fi-nanced by the Atomic Energy

The new estimate was contained in the first detailed criticism of an AEC study made public in August. This study concluded that a reactor accident was highly unlikely and that the consequence of such an accident would be less serious than had been suggested by earlier commission studies.

Saul Levine, staff director of the commission's study, said that although he had not yet had time to digest the criticism, it will be examined with great care. We think our work is solid, but it is possible we made errors," he said, "and if this helps us spot them and correct them, it will have served a useful purpose."

950 Reactors Sought AEC officials and other supporters of the nuclear industry have been citing the results of last summer's study in an effort to win approval of the government's plan to build an additional 950 reactors during the next 25 years. There presently are ot 50 reactors operating in the United States. They produce approximately 7 per cent of the

nation's electricity. The criticism of the AEC's reactor safety study was contained in a 170-page report made poblic yesterday at a news conference by the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club is one of the oldest and largest conservation groups in the United States.

Speaking for both groups, Henry Kendall, a physicist, said that the AEC's safety claims "are a conceit based far more on their enthusiasm for the nuclear power program than on solid and convincing scientific proof."

MIT Professor The criticism said that the AEC study, which was headed by

Norman Rasmussen, a professor of noclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suffered from important

It said that the safety analysis

team to estimate the probability of an accident was developed and then abandoned by the aerospace industry and the federal governorent because the method was found to drastically underestimate existing hazards. The National Aeronautics and

Space Administration, for example, used the so-called "faultfree analysis" method to predict that a particular rocket engine would only fail once in every 19,000 start-ups. In actual tests, however, the engine failed four times for every 100 start-ups.

Alderman Given 5 Years for Mail Fraud in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (Reuters) .--One of the most powerful politicians in Chicago, Alderman Thomas Keane, was sentenced last week to five years imprisonment for mail fraud and conspirsev in what has become known here as "Watergate West."

Keane, a 69-year-old millionaire lawyer, was found guilty last month of 17 charges of mail fraud and one of conspiracy. He re-ceived the maximum sentence of five years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. He was also fined \$27,000 and ordered to pay court costs.

Keane was alleged to have bought tax-delinquent properties for \$132,000 and sold them for nearly \$300,000.

Such deals by a public official are considered a conflict of interest. Charges of fraudulent use of the mails are often used by prosecutors to obtain convictions in such cases.

Keane is the latest man in-volved in "Watergate West," in which U.S. government prosecutor James Thompson has filed a series of charges against more than 60 public officials, most of them Democrats.

85 Dead in Ferry Mishap DACCA, Nov. 24 (Reuters).— Eighty-five bodies have been recovered from the ferry boat Jai-nab, which capsized Wednesday

Udall Becomes 1st Democrat To Announce White House Bid

By John Kifner

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 24 ing that the new rules might (NYT).—Rep. Morris Udall yes-terday became the first Democrat to open his presidential candidacy officially. In a low-key, somewhat self-

effacing announcement, the 52year-old Arizona liberal said that he would offer himself to the voters in the coming New Hampshire and other state primaries. Rep. Udail's announcement

was made two days after Sen Walter Mondale of Minnesota, a candidate favored by some party liberals, withdrew from the race. Earlier, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., had announced that he would not run for the presidency. Sharp Challenge The Democratic party's liberal

from the unannounced but exproted candidacy of Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. New Democratic party rules, which eliminate winner-take-all state primaries and allow Candidates to garner proportionate shares of state delegations, have added to a party situation that

is even ofore confused than

usual. Many observers are say-

wing is under sharp challenge

result in a "brokered" slate if no candidate comes to the convention with enough votes to win Saying that he hoped to unite

the Democrats, Rep. Udall declared: "There's a name for a political party that can't get togetber-losers." Rep. Udall, who has been noted

es a conservationist and who has worked at extending and protecting national parks and wilderness areas, said his major issues would be what he called the "three Es—environment, economy, energy,"

PUBLISH YOUR

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Dulles Before Warren Commission

CIA Ex-Head: Only President Gets Truth

By Donald P. Baker WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP).

-Nev:ly declassified top-secret documents reveal that the late former CIA director Allen Dulles told the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy that the directors of the CIA and FBI might lie to anyone except the president to protect the identity of their operations and undercover agents.

The documents, contained in a book published Friday on the 11th anniversary of President Kennedy's death, quotes Mr. Dulles, a member of the commission that investigated the assassination, as saying: "I would tell the president of

the United States anything. Yes, I am under his control . . . I wouldn't necessarily tell anybody else, unless the president authorized me to do it. We had that come up a couple of times."

Mr. Dulles, who died in 1969,
was no longer director of the CIA when he served on the commission headed by then-Chief

Justice Earl Warren. The files are reproduced in a book cailed "Whitewash IV" by Harold Weisberg, a writer and investigator who sued the gov-ernment for release of the documents. Mr. Weisberg lost the case but, shortly after the ruling last summer, the National Archives declassified the information and sent copies to Mr.

Oswald an Agent?

Mr. Dulles's comments were part of a discussion by Warren Commission members on Jan. 27, 1964, about whether FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and CIA director John McCome would truthfully answer questions about whether Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin, had ever worked for either of their agencies, as had been rumored in some press reports.

attorney who has worked with Mr. Weisberg on private inves-tigations of the assassinations of President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr., said the documents show that "the Warren Commission had no investigative staff and had to rely oo the FBI and CIA, even while they recognized they may have had a 'fox-in-the-hen-house' prob-

the courage Hoover."

When Mr. Hoover was questioned by the commission on May 14, 1964, he testified that "I can most emphatically say that at no time was he [Oswald] ever an employee of the bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant."

CIA director McCone testified the same day. He was asked whether Oswald "had any connection with the CIA, [as an] informer or indirectly as an employee, or any other capacity?' Mr. McCone replied that "I have determined to my satisfac-

tion that he had no such con-

nection . Book by Ford

Other comments made during the Jan. 27, 1964, discussion among commission members were revealed in the book, "Fortrait of the Assassin," written in 1965 by then - Congressman Gerald

Rep. Ford, who also was a member of the Warren Commis sion, did not report Mr. Dulles's remarks concerning bow he would answer the president about CIA operations as posed by commission members.

The question of whether Os-wald had ever worked for the FBI or the CIA had been raised in several newspaper and magazine articles shortly after Oswald was fatally shot in the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby. Because of his experience as director of the CIA from 1953 to 1961, other commission mem-bers turned to Mr. Dulles for advice on how to handle what author Ford described in his book as "this touchy matter."

Mr. Dulles at one point in the transcript said that in some in-stances CIA employees would not tell their superiors about undercover agents they had employed, even if they were under oath. Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., another commission member, responded: "What you do is to make out a problem, if this be true [about Oswald] make our problem ntterly impossible because you say this rumor can't be dissipated under any cir-

Mr. Dulles: "I don't think it

Mr. Lesar said other previously can unless you believe Mr. Hoodisclosed testimony was proof that the commission didn't have which probably most of the peoto investigate ple will." In his new book, Mr. Weisberg

a long-time critic of the Warren Report, said that the commission failed to interview any of the newsmen who had written that "sources" had told them that Oswaid had been employed by the FBI or CIA, a statement corroborated by a check of witnesses called by the commission. In an interview at his home in Maryland, Mr. Weisberg said, "I

have no idea who killed JFK. That's a function of government. I just know it wasn't Oswald."





Cornelius Ryan

Conventional histories, Mr. Ryan

said, "were dealing mainly with

campaigns and battles and the

mass movement of men and

machines up and down Europe,

Often they contained passages that said something like: "The

attack began at 9 a.m. and by

noon the hill was taken," he said. "The tragedies that took

place in those three hours would

fill five volumes," Mr. Ryan said,

recalling how he got started on "The Longest Day."

time. He also turned out sev-

and married Kathryn Ann Mor-

When Colliers folded in 1986.

Mr. Ryan said, he decided to work on the book fulltime. "Til

pay the rent, you write the book," his wife said.

Mr. Ryan's style appealed to

versions of 'The Last Battle"

and 'The Longest Day." The latter was one of the biggest

"I used to turn out radio plays," he said. "That was good

experience for these books. I'm

not a great writer, but I know how to combine a vast amount

of meterial into a dramatic con-

Ralph Capone

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT) .-

Ralph Capone, 81, notorious when

he was a member of the crime syndicate run by his brother Al

Capone during the Prohibition era of the 1920s and early 1930s,

filed Friday at a nursing home in

He was one of five brothers.

1947 after having served seven

years in federal prison for in-come-tax evasion. One brother,

Frank, was slain in Cicero, Ill., a

Capone stronghold in which Ralph Capone was reputed to have been in charge for the fam-

In 1931, Ralph Capone was

convicted of income-tax evasion

and served three years in a federal penitentiary.
Once known for his flashy

dress, he sought obscurity in his later years. He moved from Illi-

nois to northern Wisconsin in

1942 and operated a small tavern in Mercer before retiring several

Robert Levy

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)... Dr. Robert Levy, 86, a noted cardiologist, died here Friday.

Dr. Levy was professor emeritus of clinical medicine at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons an I former director

of the department of cardiology at the Columbia - Presbyterian

With the late Dr. Paul Dudley

White, he was one of the early specialists in cardiology, begin-

ning in the World War I period.

most notorious. Al. died in

Hurley. Wis.

box-office successes on record.

Began in 1949

their animals.

Longest Day."

Women's Year

Off to False

Start in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI)

commission to consid

The Soviet Union has form

holding an internation

women's year during 19

Tass said the chairman

the commission is a man

Warning N_0

On the Retur

Of Makarios

NICOSIA, Nov. 24 (AP).

Tass news agency said

terday.

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Obituaries

Cornelius Ryan, 54, Author Of 'Longest Day,' 'Last Battle'

Cornelius Ryan, 54, whose books about World War II were among the best-selling histories of the on The New York Times noncentury, died last night of The author of "The Longest

Day," "The Last Battle" and "A Bridge Too Far" died in Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research here. Sales of "The Longest Day" and "The Last Battle" have been

estimated at 16 million in hardbound and paperback copies, in English and 19 foreign languages. "The Longest Day," published in 1959, recounted D-Day, the

Allied invasion of Normandy on

June 6, 1944. "The Last Battle" appeared six years later and described the fall of Berlin in Mr. Ryan underwent surgery for cancer in October, 1970, and, although he suffered two recurrences, the years following were

largely periods of remission. During that time, he completed the last book of his World War II Best Seller

Titled "A Bridge Too Far," it was published this fall. The book chronicles the Anglo-Amer-

European businessman, use an international

European newspaper.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP).— ican airborne attempt to capture Arnhem, in the Netherlands, in September, 1944. It is now No. 2 fiction best-seller list.

'That fiasco has been swept under the rug so beautifully that this is the first time it is being told in the United States," Mr. Ryan said early this year. Book-club and paperback commillions, according to the publisher, Simon & Schuster.

A reporter in his youth and roving editor for Reader's Digest since 1965, Mr. Ryan publicly soft-pedaled the designation his-

"I do not consider myself any thing more than a fairly good practitioner of journalism who found a new way to write history," he said recently. "What I write about is not war, but the courage of man and the fact that man will prevail.

"There's no reason history should be dull," he often said. To take the duliness out, Mr. Rvan used conventional histories an jumping off points for telling stories of a wide range of participants in the events of World War II-from generals

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considered the Herald Tribune's

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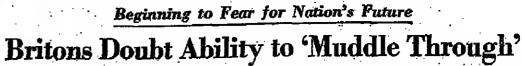
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By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT) .-Arnold Toynbee, the 86-year-old historian, wrote the other day that the distinctive disease of the Englishman was his "cherished habit of waiting till the 13th hour" before he moves into action.

He said that this was symbolized by the ritual of the conductor of an English train who waits almost until it is moving too fast before climbing on. He, thus, seemed to be saying that the British just do not get excited soon enough and that this national malady could well lead to disaster.

But many in the country now feel the 13th hour is near. For Britain is passing through a period of intensified gloom and etresses and strains, arising large-ly from successive economic crises but reaching beyond them. who led millions, to foot soldiers taking care of themselves, to zookeepers worried about saving

Country in Trouble Newer Britons seem to be falling back on the traditional "muddle through" viewpoint and more are beginning to worry seriously about the nation's future. They are beginning to believe what they read and hear-the country is in

A major contribution to the gloom came from the Hudson Institute, which has predicted that Britain probably would decline to the point where Spaniards and Greeks would be better off than the average Briton. It said that, by virtually every tangible mea-sure of the quality of life, "Britain is worse off than continental Western Europe."

"The Longest Day" was begun The European division of the by Mr. Ryan in 1949 in his spare institute, a private research orga-nization, said that Britain had eral other books during the 10 years it took him to finish "The the lowest growth rate of all developed countries, a deterio-rating balance of payments and Mr. Ryan was born in Dublin a declining standard of living. It added that Britain's levels of and became an American citizen in 1950. He joined Colliers personal income, health, education magazine as an associate editor and housing are "already well gan, a writer and editor at Time, Inc. below the levels of Britain's major neighbors on the Continent."

The institute's report has not been the only jolt for British society these days.

The much-heralded social contract, a vague policy of voluntary

Schmidt Briefed On Kissinger Bid On Loan Facility

BONN, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Two high Washington officials brief-ed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal to establish a \$35-billion loan-guarantee facility to help industrial nations pay their oil bills. The West German response has been noncommittal so far, according to informed Western officials.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders and Under Secretary of the Treasury Jack Ben- pinching.". net left here for Washington Friday after their meeting with Mr. Schmidt.

The West German government has made proposals to "recycle" the huge dollar surpluses being amassed by the oil producers back to the importing nations, but Bonn officials believe the producing countries should share in the risks of default.

The American proposal, part of a package put forward by Mr. Kissinger in a speech in Chicago on Nov, 14, is for a fund, guaranteed by the governments of Western Europe, North America and Japan, to assure that con-sumer nations can pay for the oil they need,

Most financial experts here believe that in the end the United States and West Germany, the two most powerful economies in the Western world, would be the principal guar-antors of the \$25-billion fund.

Turkish Trains Collide

ANKARA Nov. 34 (Reuters) .-Twelve persons were killed and 18 injured when a mail train and a passenger train collided yesterday near Dursunbey, in western Turkey, official: said.

Labor government, is in jeopardy. Officials are openly warning that its collapse under the weight of inflationary pay demands would lead to widespread unemployment.

The miners, whose strike last winter led to power cuts and brought down the Conservative government, are in a militant mood again and preparing a substantial wage claim. The electricity workers are waiting to see what the miners do. Others are

Yet, the economic success of the government hinges on the "contract," under which Prime Minister Harold Wilson has pledged moves toward social equity in return for trade union cooperation on wages. There have been several clear breaches of even the general guidelines for wage rises

Gospel of Despair

"If the social contract breaks down, it would lead to bankruptcies and unemployment. Michael Foot, the Secretary of Employment, said. "But I don't accept the gospel of despair."

Apart from the problems stem-

ming from the trade unions, a record trade deficit, a failing stock markst and rising prices, the British and their politicians are

being plagued by other stresses. Politically, for example, there is disarray and dissension in both major parties with both Prime Minister Wilson and Edward Heath, the leader of the Conservative opposition, coming under

mounting pressure. Mr. Heath, the loser in two elections this year, is faced with rebellion within party ranks by Tories who want him to leave his post. And Mr. Wilson is trying to deal with increased infighting within his Labor party as its left wing continues to make a determined effort to set the

course of government policy. All this continuing political bickering has contributed to the sense of unease among the British, who are weary enough of their politicians after this year's two elections that provided no solutions to their problems. Although wages generally are keep-ing pace with price rises, inflation is approaching 20 per cent with little prospect of a decline.

Bottom-Spanking Alderman Brightens British Autumn

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The British love their eccentrics and, despite their outward reserve, they enjoy a lewd giggle. Last week they had ample opportunity to indulge both.

For four days national atten-tion was riveted on the colorful testimony about the life and times of the former mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, John Brooks, wealthy 64-year-old lawyer, a prisoner of the Japanese in World War II and an alderman on his local council for 23 years.

Mr. Brooks is suing a racy newspaper, the Sunday People, for describing him as a menace to young girls" because of a spanking incident aboard his cabin cruiser two years ago involving a 19-year-old student named Susan Carr. After it was all over. Miss Carr sold her story to the People for \$1,000.

Yes, Mr. Brooks acknowledged. he did like to spank - young women, but only with their consent. He denied that he had ever resorted to violence or caused considerable pain. In fact, he said, he even applied some Scotch whisky to Miss Carr to remove some of the sting.

"I am and always have been perfectly normal," said the for-mer lieutenant colonel, dressed nattily in a striped suit and brocade vest, a red carnation in his lapel. "As long as it is absolutely with the girl's consent, it is nothing more notorious than the Italian habit of bottom

Boon to Cartoonists

The trial has attracted a steady flow of Londoners who have wandered into the tiny courtroom to hear Mr. Brooks, Miss Carr and the lofty tones of the wigged and gowned lawyers as they talked of "bottoms" and "sexual kinks." It has also proved a boon to cartoonists and headline writers-'The Case of the Slap

Miss Woods Working At White House Again

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP). -Rose Mary Woods, former pres-ident Richard Nixon's personal secretary and a major figure in the Watergate tape recording controversies earlier this year, is back working at the White House.

A source at Mr. Nixon's home in San Clemente, Calif., said Miss Woods is in Washington as the former president's staff represontative to deal with all matters concerning his interests in the transition to the new administration. The White House confirmed that Miss Woods is working in the Executive Office Building. She is on the White House

and Tickle Squire," as the Daily Mail put it.

In summing up for Mr. Brooks Friday, his lawyer, Roger Gray, acknowledged that "we have had some fun in this case." "It has come as a welcome wind of levity in an otherwise

dismal autumn," he said. "But

behind the levity there is sadness and harm for Mr. Brooks." Before the article appeared, Mr. Brooks was regarded as a respeciable member of his community. Now he is known as a

bottom-spanking alderman and is widely ridiculed. "Many people have sexual kinks," Mr. Gray asserted: "The French say that flageliation is the English disease, which is rather cheeky of them. If the Common Market had a bottom-pinching contest, the Italians would win. But my client is

not a menace." . We cannot escape the crucial question here," he said. "That is, did my client slap Miss Carr's bottom without her consent?" Bottom Dollar'

There was a snicker from the spectators when the lawyer referred to the "bottom dollar" he would have bet that nothing would have happened if Miss Carr had gone to the police instead of the newspaper. He in-sisted that any fair-minded person who discovered his client's "kink" would merely say, "Well, if that's his fun, let him get on with it in private."

For her part, Miss Carr said she answered an advertisement tor "good-natured young ladies" to work aboard a motor yacht on the Thames. She denied that she was told in advance what might be expected of her.

"I was too frightened to escape from the slapping," she testified.

She acknowledged that she did not inform the police, accepted money from Mr. Brooks, drove back to town in his Rolls Royce and later went out on dates with

The newspaper's lawyer.
Michael Eastman, argued that
Mr. Brooks was a "self-confessed
sadist" who left Miss Carr with
a "sore bottom." And, he noted, Mr. Brooks acknowledged that he had spanked at least 14 young women over the years, six while on the cruiser.

The judge, Sir Peter Bristow, often seemed bemused as he peered over the half-moon glasses perched low on his nose. He began his summary of the case for the jury and said he would finish tomorrow.

"Members of the jury." he said, "your minds may have hoggled once or twice during this case."

Turkish-Cypriot administrative warned today that it will to protect its people in Cyprus if there is violences Greek Cypriots after Archie Makarios returns as presiden

The spokesman for the ish-Cypriot autonomous admitration said: "It is certain acts of violence will resume the return of the archbishop. evident that rival Greek-Cy factions are ready to resurtion, with weapons at the re "If this violence spreads t

fect Turkish Cypriots living Greek-controlled southern pe Cyprus, then the Turkish-Cy side will not remain idle

Army Role Seen The warning was seen

threat that the Turkish might occupy more if not all rest of the island if it de that Turkish lives in the were endangered. Acting Cyprus President

kos Clerides said four days that rival Greek-Cypriot a groups-those favoring and opposing the archbishop-preparing for action in the the ousted president's immi Mr. Clerides stated yeste

on returning to the island a London talks with the a bishop, that the clergy politician, who was ousted president in a Greek coup in. would return in 'the first of December." In London, Archbisbep

karlos said Friday that i willing to discuss federation a possible political solution

Annexation Feared In the past he had stro

opposed the island's division regions united in a federal saying it would lead to e tuel annexation of the Tu ish-Cypriot state by Turkey. But the archbishop said a news conference Friday: "We prepared to discuss a federa on a communal basis-a me regional federation."

There has been a noticeable crease during the last few t Cypriots trying to move from Greek-controlled south to Turkish-occupied north.
The Cyprus government

been trying to prevent this me ment, except for special hun itarian reasons, on the gro that a transfer of popular would be prejudicial to even settlement of the crisis.

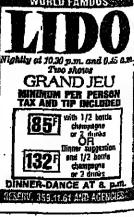
Soviet Court Jails

Anti-Party Armenia MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI) Soviet Armenian has been tenced to seven years in jail three years internal exile allegedly helping to form anti-Communist Armenian tionalist party, dissident phy Andrei Sakharov said toda Mr. Sakharov said P

Airakyan received the sen Friday from the Arm Supreme Court in the repu capital of Yerevan. Mr. Aira served a four-year jail sen from 1969 to 1973 for anti-S activity. Eleven other Armer reportedly have been jailed taking part in the founding o

Stamps May Be Mena TOKYO, Nov. 24 (Reuter The Postal and Telecommun tions Ministry said yesterds will stop using fluorescent on postage stamps next make the dyes are susper of causing cancer.

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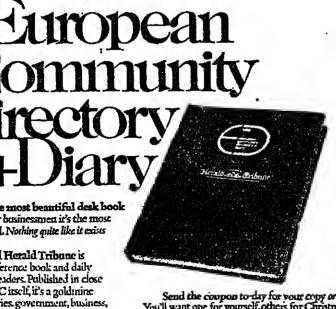
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Milan



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(h) esignation Expected in 2 Days

hira, Fukuda Seen Leading n Battle to Succeed Tanaka

By Don Oberdorfer

personal choice) and veteran

a distinct possibility.

It is not clear what procedure will be followed by the ruling party in choosing a new party president wind in tradition becomes premier the Chila's chances appear heights a party election, while Mr. Thirds is pushing for a negotiated decision. Mr. Tanakas it expected to remain in office as a lame-duck party president and premier until his successor is chosen, about Dec. 10.

cessor is chosen, about Dec. 10.

Permanent Bureaucracy

government policy is anticipated because of Mr. Tanaka's depar-

ture, although his successor may well shift the tone and emphasis at home and abroad. Japanese

policy is formulated to a large

degree by consensus, with the permanent bureaucracy playing a

It is virtually certain that the

Liberal Democrats, the con-servatives who have ruled Japan nearly continuously since World War II, will retain the leader-

ship of the government for the immediate future despite the con-

tinuing slow decline of their par-

liamentary strength. The opposi-tion parties principally the So-

cialists, Communists and the quasi-Buddhist Koned party— are considered too badly split and

are still to weak to form the neutralist coalition government that is sometimes projected for

The issue of corruntion will

remain after Mr. Tanaka's de-

parture, Nearly all of the con-

servative politicians are deeply involved in a system of heavy

political spending and have ex-

tremely close husiness ties. The opposition parties indicated to-

day that they will continue their attacks and investigations no matter who is chosen to succeed

While the corruption issue was the immediate cause of Mr. Ta-

naka's decision to step down, it

was merely the last in a series

Serious inflation began shortly

after Mr. Tanaka's assumption of

office in July, 1972. Wholesale

and retail price indexes have risen by more than 50 per cent

in Mr. Tanaka's period in of-

fice. The increase was caused in part by the oil crisis.

His public popularity, which climbed to an unprecedented 61 per cent in the polls shortly after

China in September, 1972, fell to

10 per cept in a press poll earlier this month.

Merchants Deny

Rumors in France

Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Jewish and other merchants in this town in

eastern France have invited local

The rumors, denied by the

missing persons cases.

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CHALON-SUR-SAONE France

White Slavery

of problems and misfortunes,

major role.

the future.

No fundamental change in

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (WP).— emier Kakuei Tanaka wili an--unce his resignation within o days, according to authoritae official sources The 56-year-old Premier, who

me into office 28 months ago omising a new era of "decim and action," reportedly made his mind a little over a week o-shortly before the arrival re of President Ford for a ur-day state visit.

Associates said the decisive ctor was the controversy fol-ring a magazine's detailed noney and politics" dealings.

The Premier who rose from

werty to become one of Japan's ealthiest and most powerful en, was initially inclined to and and fight in an effort to it down the charges. But me Ts of his family, especially his ughter Makiko, are said to ive urged him to step saide andal

Parliament Investigation "In the end. his decision reportily was dictated by the Nov. 15 mouncement that an investigatg committee of the Diet (parament) was planning to sum-ion for public questioning a number of his close friends and ickers, including "Mama Sato,"

manager of his political fac-Mr Tanaka's decision to resign as set off a scramble for power noog the warring subgroups of the ruling Liberal Democratic arty. The two most prominent andidates for the top post are inance Minister Masayoshi Ohi-a believed to be Mr. Tanaka's

Zambia Said **ToBe Talking** To S. Africa

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 24-Reuters) - Zamhia is holding ecret talks with South Africa as part of a diplomatic offensive imed at resolving problems in outhern Africa, informed sources

aid here today.
The sources said Zambian enloys had been going to South Africa for the last two mooths -or talks with officials there. There has already been a noticeable thaw in relations be-ween Pretoria and Lasaka. Zambian President Kenneth Enunda recently praised a meech by South African Prime Minister John Vorster in which :1: said his government wanted seace and cooperation instead of confrontation in southern Africa.

In his speech, Mr. Vorster also urged a settlement of the Rhodesian dispute with Britain urising from Rhodesia's unilatral declaration of independence

nine years ago. There has been persistent spectlation denied by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, that he South African covernment s bringing pressure to bear on Salisbury to settle its constituional dispute with Britain, vhich centers on the pace of thodesia's movement to black najority rule.

There recently have been intications that South Africa is lrastically reappraising its Afri- . years. an foreign policy following the ortuguese coup in April Obervers said that a Rhodesian ettlement would be a major step oward better relations with black

:Mrica. This would also enable South Africa to pull back the strong orce of paramilitary police which it has sent to Rhodesia o help suppress nationalist guer-

admed the ball of



OATH OF OFFICE—As a presidential bodyguard looks on at right, Ugo la Malfa is sworn in as Italy's deputy premier. Other new ministers stand in the rear to await their turn.

Moro Cabinet Is Sworn In, Ending Crisis

By William Tuchy

ROME, Nov. 24.—Italy's 37th government since the fall of Fascism was sworn in yesterday nomic and social difficulties

The government is headed by Premier Aldo Moro, a somewhat left-leaning leader of the Chris-tian Democratic party who was the foreign minister in the previons government.

In addition to Mr. Moro, the new cabinet comprises 24 minis-ters: 19 of them Christian Democrats and five members of the Republican party.

In the new government, both the Socialist party and the Social Democratic party were not given cabinet posts. A feud be-tween these two former members of the center-left coalition brought down the previous gov-ernment on Oct. 3.

Pleage of Support

However, the Socialists and the Social Democrats have promised to support the new minority government in parliament to give the government a working

As a member of the left wing of the Christian Democrats, Mr. Moro, 58, is in a better position to maintain contact with the powerful Communist party and the three hig trade unions than a more right-wing figure of the Christian Democrats, analysts

In the new government, Re-publican party leader Ugo la Malfa is the deputy premier, with responsibility for economic coor-dination. Outgoing Premier Mariano Rumor is the foreign min-

Treasury Secretary Emilio Colombo remains at the same joh but Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti has been shifted to budget minister, while Christian Democratic leader Arnaldo Forlant is the new defense minister.

The new government is not ex-

pected to change any of Italy's inhabitants to inspect their premmajor policies with regard to the ises after rumors swept the United States or NATO.

Mr. Moro's main task is to find area accusing them of involve-ment in the white slave trade. an acceptable program to reduce

police, are the same as those which spread in the cities of Orleans and Amiens in recent Tibetan State Radio Attacks Dalai Lama In each case, generally Jewish owners of clothing stores for

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (Reuters).-The radio station in women have been accused by the Lhasa, capital of Chinese-ruled rumors of drugging and shipping Tibet, yesterday broadcast a bitclients to work as prostitutes in the Middle East. Authorities beter attack on the Dalai Lama, Tibetan religious leader who lieve the rumors here may have been started by a salesgiri who fled into exile in 1959, A lengthy broadcast, monitored was fired from her job for theft

here, accused the Dalai Lama of in one of the shops.

The police said they had no having made Tibet economically poor and culturally backward. The broadcast said the Dalai Lama was calling for the "so-called independence" of Tibet, but it said the Chinese People's Army would never allow this "evil conspiracy" to succeed.

> Yugoslav Jet Burns BELGRADE, Nov. 24 (Reuters).
>
> -A Yugoslav Airlines DC-9 was destroyed by fire after it made an emergency landing near Bel-grade's Surcin Airport last night. All 44 passengers and six crewmen escaped unburt. The airliner was arriving from Paris.

Italy's rampant inflation withnerating an economic de-

During the period between governments, the trade unions have been fairly quiescent. It is thought that Mr. Moro will seek a formula that will satisfy the financial experts, who want to reduce credit to check inflation,

maintain employment at present levels and increase government spending for overdue reforms. Mr. Moro headed three previous governments, between 1963 and 1968, the period when the centerleft formula was at its most stable.

Norway, Russia to Open Talks Today on Sharing Barents Sea

OSLO, Nov. 34 (Reuters), -Norway and the Soviet Union will begin talks tomorrow on sharing the Barents Sea, an area whose strategic geographic sit-uation and potential underwater riches could affect international politics and economy.

The Barents Sea lies between the two countries and the Arctic Ocean. The shortest route between Russia and America, it lies below the flight path of their strategic air forces and intercontinental missiles. It is also an operations area for their nuclear-powered

Great Promise

Now, the Barents Sea has also become potentially a great new source of raw materials, Experts say that sediments in its bed show great promise of oil and gas resources. It is also perhaps the world's richest fishing grounds, a matter of vital importance to the whole of Europe.

Questions of military strategy and economic exploitation will thus provide the background for the Norwegian-Soviet talks beginning in Moscow Monday.

While all land areas in this part of the Arctic area lie within established national jurisdiction. the position concerning the seaand the sea itself is still uncertain, because offshore borderlines between Norway and the Soviet Union have not yet been settled. The Moscow negotiations will, therefore, be concerned with drawing a partition line across the Barents Sea northward.

Strong conflicting interests are at stake. To a large extent, the talks will be economic, but they will also affect the political and strategic interests of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. As the sea is a transit area for the Soviet Union's northern fleet and one of the most important strategic areas in the world, the Kremlin is not likely to be happy about the idea of permanent or semi-permanent installations

the region. These could lead to espionage and resultant tensions. A complicating factor in discussions on the sea's future is Spitzbergen, the Arctic archipelago, and its territorial waters, which form part of the northern bound-

The problem of Spitzbergen, sitnated just south of the Arctic Ocean, would arise if any claim were to be made that the island group has its own continental

The Norwegian view is that the vast Barents Sea area between Norway's North Cape and Spitzbergen is part of Norway's con-

The United States now has told Norway that it reserves its possible rights to exploration and exploitation of natural resources in the area.

The United States also told Norway that Washington has not yet taken a final stand on legal questions in the area concerned. Observers here said the U.S. move and an earlier initiative by Britain were likely to cause great complications for the Soviet

Norwegian negotiations. Britain recently informed Norway that it had not formed an opinion on Norway's claim to a continental shelf stretching up to 1,000 kilometers. It told the Norwegian government that did not necessarily accept the Norwegian view that the sea around Spitzbergen was part of

Norway's shelf. Oil-Drilling Rights This has caused consternation

here because it could be followed by similar attitudes by other countries, and by claims that Spitzbergen has its own shelf, thus giving rise to a controversy about oil-drilling rights in Arctic waters. If Russia claims that Spitzbergen has a separate shelf, Norway will be facing a delicate and potentially serious situation. A separate continental shelf

around Spitzbergen would be a boon to oil companies, since Nor-way, by treaty, could only levy a 10 per cent tax on them, compared to 80 per cent in the Norwegian section of the North Sea oil fields. The accord which lays down

these conditions on Spitzbergen is the 1920 Treaty of Paris, under which Norway has sovereignty over Spitzbergen. The treaty's main stipulation is that nationals of all contracting parties "may carry on there without impediment all ... commercial operations on a footing of absolute equality."

40 Countries' Claims The treaty does not say anything about a continental shelf. If Britain should claim that Spitzbergen has its own continental shelf, about 40 other countries signatory to the treaty could sub-

mit similar claims, for the pur-

poses of exploration and extrac-

Norway's claim to the Barents Sea as part of its continental shelf is in line with the controversial 1958 Continental Shelf Convention. This endows coastal states with sovereign rights over the seabed and submarine areas adjacent to their coast, but only for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting natural resources.

Air Accord Eludes India **And Pakistan**

Reconciliation Drive Suffers a Setback

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (NYT) .-Reconciliation efforts between India and Pakistan suffered a setback last week with the failure of officials' talks about the possibility of resuming air links between the two countries and flights over each other's territory.

The Indian team returned Friday from Rawalpindi, the Pakistani capital, after five days of talks that, according to informed sources, "never got off the ground." However, an Indian official said air links would he dis-cussed again, in New Delhi next

The sources said that Pakistan refused to withdraw its complaint to the International Civil Aviation Organization against India's banning of overflights after the hijacking of an Indian civilian plane in February, 1971, hy pro-Pakistani youths in Kashmir. The plane was taken from Srinagar to Lahore in Pakistan, where it was hurned.

The 1971 War

Air tinks and overflights have been cut off since then. The two countries in December, 1971. fought a brief but hitter war that resulted in the severance of Pakistan's eastern wing, which became the independent nation of

India and Pakistan have taken several other steps to normalize relations. After the withdrawal of troops from each other's territory. India repatriated all Pakistani prisoners of war. Two months ago. officials of the two countries agreed on the restoration of communications. What remained were the more crucial aspects of normal relations-air flights, trade and diplomatic relations.

The failure of the aviation talks coincided with the disclosure that Pakistan was the host country in an Indian Ocean naval exercise of the Central Treaty Organization, games in which the United States, Britain, Turkey and Iran are participating. The exercise drew adverse comments from Indian officials,

Mongolia Leader Assails China for Border Tension

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (Reuters) .-Premier Yumjagin Tsedenbal of Mongolia, which is between China and the Soviet Union, today accused the Peking leadership o creating a crisis situation on the Chinese-Mongolian border,

Speaking on Soviet television, he said that the Chinese leadership's policy, aimed at driving a wedge between Mongolia and its closest ally, the Soviet Union, was causing great damage to the Mongolian economy.

Mr. Tsedenbal, who is also his nation's Communist party chief, was speaking on the eve of his republic's 50th anniversary, when Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev will join Mongolian leaders in Ulan Bator for celebrations.

In spite of racial and historical ties with China, since the 1920s Mongolia has remained one of the Kremlin's most faithful allies, with an economy tightly bound to the Soviet Union.

Mongolia has stuck closely to the Moscow line that Peking is pursuing "great-power, chauvinistic" policies aimed at splitting the world Communist movement. Tsedenbal said on Soviet television: "Our party considers the fight against Maoism to be an important task, and we will continue to defend the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching."

Banzer, Bolivia Aides Volunteer for Pay Cut

LA PAZ, Nov. 24 (Reuters) .-President Hugo Banzer and mili-tary officers in Bolivia's cabinet will take a salary cut "as an example of susterity," according to a government communique. Effective last Friday, Gen. Ban-

zer and his colleagues are not

accepting cabinet ministers' wages, but are receiving only their regular service pay, the communiqué

Thieu Seen Achieving Standoff With Anti-Regime Groups

By David K. Shipler SAIGON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—For the moment, the anti-government protest movements that burst dramatically into public view in September have lost their momentum and have slid into a

quiet standoff with President Nguyen Van Thieu. The opposition has been unable to expand its support significantly. Most of its potential allies have given only lukewarm endorsement, preferring to cautious. Its major factions, with a history of mutual suspicion and fragmentation have not yet formed anything resembling a

Some politicians and foreign diplomats believe that Mr. Thieu has maneuvered shrewdly and skillfully in recent weeks to check the erosion of his political power. He made some small concessions to the opposition, and then he

united front.

gave them some tough talk. How successful his tactics have than in its composition—Catholics been in the back corridors of who have long been a strong

the tactics count, is an open question. But a Western diplomat remarked:

"I sense most of all a change of mood. Up until the end of October, people saw Thieu losing his grip. He's slapped them down, and the opposition has shut up. There's much more feeling that Thieu is back in control, back in command,"

On the other hand, the Rev. Tran Hun Thank, who leads Catholics protesting corruption, takes comfort from Mr. Thieu's maneuvers.

"From the outside, our achievements do not seem to be con-siderable," the priest said, "But our movement has taken root, we are expanding and we have become a significant people's movement in South Vietnam."

Anti-Communist Element The significance of Father Thanh's group seems to lie less in its size, which is still small. military and political power, where -element of anti-Communist sup-

most of the Catholic hierarchy here has not endorsed Father Thanh's movement. The Viet Cong today denounc-

ed Father Thanh as a "stooge" of the United States. Echolog accusations emanating from Hanoi in the last two days, Col. Vo Dong Giang, senior spokesman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's negotiating team here, charged that the United States was manipulating Father Thanh to divert the popular struggis movement.

Buddhist Position

Saigon's most strongly antigovernment Buddhists have expressed vague sympathy for it, but are also suspicious of the Catholics' political motives. Last Sunday for example, no monks from the An Quang Pagoda accepted Father Thanh's invitation

to attend a speech and rally. An Quang itself, a major seat of Buddhist opposition, is factionalized and has given only nominal support to a movement of

port for the government. Yet national reconciliation headed by a Buddhist Senator, Vu Van Mau. For Mr. Thieu's part, he has replaced three of the country's four regional military commanders, announced the dismissal or retirement of 377 other allegedly corrupt officers, accepted the resignations of four cabinet members, permitted a slight softening of the press law and accepted a minor relaxation of the law that in effect banned all political

partles except his own. But officials have pledged strict enforcement of laws prohibiting possession of unauthorized and seditious literature. In series of speeches, Mr. Thieu has sounded his old theme internal unrest helps the Communists, there is no middle ground, opposition activists are agents, witting or unwitting, of the Communists.

Meanwhile, Mr. Thieu is having difficulty replacing the four ministers who resigned. The trouble is reportedly the result of some tension between Mr. Thicu and Premier Tran Thien

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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1974

The reformers' beliefs rest on the assumption that work is the most profound way in which an individual can define his identity and reach his full growth. This view is not universally accepted, especially in its more concrete forms.

GOTHE primary functions of any organization, whether religious, political or industrial, should be to implement the needs for man to enjoy a meaningful existence. For the first time in history we have the op-portunity to satisfy man's in-

That statement by Prof. Fred-erick Rerzberg of Cleveland's Western Reserve University, a pioneer and influential theorist in the field of industrial reform, contains some of the hasle heliefs of the movement to im-prove joh conditions for workers.

Technology and scientific management in advanced industrial countries turn ont enough goods to keep people fed, housed and entertained, the reformers argue, and now it is time to satisfy higher wants such as the need to be creative, to grow and to find meaning through work.

This viewpoint is often ignored and scoffed at by management. As long as there are enough workers to man the machines and they punch in regularly, these managers reason, there is no need to change the

Basic Assumption

But in the advanced industrial countries workers have increasingly begun to ignore the disciplines of the system: they stay bome more often or they change jobs or drop out altogether, causing havoc with efficient production.

Such discontent has given the reformers a growing influence. And their new prominence has generated an intense and sometimes bitter debate about their

The reformers' beliefs rest on the assumption that work is the most profound way in which an individual can define his identity and reach his full growth.

This view is not universally accepted, especially in its more concrete forms.

There is work and there is work, skeptics say, and it is simply an unpleasant fact that some of the work needed to maintain an industrial society is boring. Moreover, the skeptics add, trying to make such work creative and stimulating would

Furthermore, many union officials feel that efforts to make work more meaningful usually involve giving workers more responsibilities, and that this may not only require more onthe-job effort for the same pay

News Analysis

but also tends to undermine restraints on speedups.

And even if some jobs can be enriched, the skeptics ask, is it fair to raise workers' expectations, to have them acquire new skills and assume new responsibilities, when there will be severe limitations in all but the most intense boom times on how far they can move up?

In reply, the reformers point to evidence from their studies showing that even the lowliest workers become happier and more productive when given some voice over their work pace and surroundings, And, they say, the risks of reform are small compared to the risks of inac-

Fears for System

Some reformers even fear that continuing on the present course, with machines determining the conditions of the work place, down of the free industrial system, elther through increasing worker resistance or through the evolution of a totally passive worker unfit for participation in the democratic process.

Those who have to be convinced and who can make the changes are the managers. Their jobs often depend on increasing productivity and profits; they want to see charts with hard figures that show turnover and absenteeism going down and productivity going up.

But in most cases the reform experiments cannot show such clear-cut results.

Productivity may improve, but is it the result of changes in the way people do their jobs or of new machinery and physical improvements in the plant?

Also the changes often cause turmoil in a company, particularly in the early stages. All the workers are apprehensive, for however unhappy they may be with the jobs they have, at least the work is familiar. And as increasing responsibility is given the workers, the middle-level supervisors often lose some of their power and begin to resist.

The reform effort demands a major commitment of management and, if not support, at least noninterference by the

Few companies are prepared now to risk shaking up traditional methods of work and face the uncertainties of experimentation. The overall thrust of industry is still to find more automated, more efficient equipment and then make the workers adapt to it.

But mounting disaffection among workers is beginning to make itself felt. And so the ploneer Scandinavian experience with work reform, top management and labor officials say, is heginning to seem less remote.

-AGIS SALPURAS.



Workers' Autonomy in Norway and Sweden

By Agis Salpukas

KRISTIANSAND, Norway NYT).—When the huge paper machine broke down at the Hunsfos mill bere not long ago, the workers reacted quickly. One took over the control panel: the others, their hands darting in and out of the rollers, made some intricate adjustments. In a few minutes, everything was running smoothly again.

No foreman had told the workers what to do. No company manual had specified who should do what if such an emergency ever arose. They had responded spontaneously, on their own initiative and responsibility.

The workers at Hunsfos are the subject of an experiment, a farreaching reform effort under way throughout Norway and Sweden to make work more challenging and more satisfying for workers. The key notion of the experiment is worker autonomy.

Let each worker have a measure of real anthority over what he does and where and how he does it, the theory goes, and his cre-ative energies will be released. He will not only do more work, but he will also do it more intelligently and more contentedly.

Ordinarily, such a theory would be almost certain to meet resistance from both labor and management, neither of which would he likely to welcome any shrinkage in authority. But in most, Western industrial nations, worker



discontent has reached such proportions that the reformers' ideas have begun to seem more prac-

The problem of worker morals which takes the form of high rates of turnover and absenteelsm -is acute in Norway and Sweden. The U.S. automobile industry is: deeply concerned by absenteeism of about 5 per cent a day, but in Sweden, at Volvo's Torslanda plant, the figure is 18 per cent. The company must keep 800 extra workers on the payroll to cope

In the last few years, the magnitude of the problem in the two Scandinavian countries has made pressure to do something about it all but irresistible. And an unusually cooperative relationship between management and labor, maintained by policy-setting groups representing both sides, has made innovation on a

Thus, with top executives and labor officials in many countries watching, the ideas of the work reformers are being tested in industries. In Sweden, more companies are involved and more radical changes have been under-taken, particularly at Volvo, which is trying to eliminate the tradi-tional assembly line.

But here in Norway the focus has been on less expensive; non-technological changes hetter suited to older industries. And it was in Norway that the reform effort, based on the thinking of a group of Norwegian social scien-tists, had its beginnings.

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as articulated 12 years ago by Dr. Einar Thorsrud and his colleagues at the Arbidspsykologisk Institute near Oslo, is an experimental one-to see how much democracy can be introduced in the work place without hurting production and profits. In Norway, the results of in-

dividual programs have varied greatly over the years and-despite the experimental character of the campaign—no overall assessment of its success or failure has been attempted. Moreover, certain kinds of trouble have emerged in many of the participating companies.

Work reform projects tend to stagnate, for example, as initial enthusiasm cools and other matters demand management's attention. Suspicion and anxiety spring up among some of the workers, and much time is spent in meetings assuring the workers that changes are not gimmicks meant to cut the work force or increase the work load.

Further, few supervisory workers, often the victims of plant democratization, give up their extra pay and perquisites willingly. And many middle managers remain skeptical in the absence of hard figures confirming the ideas—the vagoe ideas, they feelof the social scientists.

Nonetheless, production and profits have not declined—in fact, for the participants in the experiment, production and profits bave generally risen, although not necessarily as a result of the experiment-and most of the workers, managers, unionists of the cial scientists involved seem satisfied that the changes have been worthwhile.

In Norway, tradition has been no barrier to the reformers nor has class. But the main effort so in such plants as the Hunsfos

No Foremen

Nearly half the 1,000 workers at Hunsfos are now taking part in experiments with autonomous work groups. They work without a foreman, learn one another's jobs and often take responsibility for maintaining quality and or-dering materials. They make most of their decisions in meetings, calling in managers chiefly for

The plant, which is 90 years old, runs 24 hours a day turning local timber into various kinds of paper for printing and wrapping. To keep it running smoothly, cooperation between workers is essential; there also has to be coordination between various. departments.

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trusts, tell prospects

jobs were broken down into classes that limited each worker to a certain job and a certain There was constant conflict

had to be overcome by the mat

agement, the union and the soci

"Workere are skeptical about

going to meet new challenges

Mr. Aas recalled, "especially old

er workers. They know what the

have and are atraid of the new

assurances that no one wor

lose pay or his job, about a

workers in the pulp departmen

Workers were trained to lear

each job in the department

Their pay was also changed an

is now dependent on how much

skill and knowledge they have

Met Weekly

The workers met weekly wit

representatives of management

who told them how much had t

be produced and what the long

range goals were. The works

group then decided how to retat

The system of autonomen

What are the henefits? Trypy

"But one important benefit."

Kaere-Berg Andresen, the chief

There has been little procress

in the program recently because management has been involved

in a major expansion of the com-

pany and key officers have not had much time for it.

project has been sacrificed," Mr Jarlsby said. He added, bowever

"We have to admit that this

One disadvantage,

steward, said that "frem

among the operators has

groups was expanded to

became involved.

But after many meetings an

among the workers—for example, among the wheelers, who roll up the paper. A wheeler who got slightly lower pay than another wheeler would not take on any extra tasks arguing that he got less pay and thus should take no extra responsibility.

Starting in 1968, the plant also began to hire more young people, usually in the less-desirable jobs. The workers often stayed home or left after a short time.

Salve Aas, the personnel manager, recalled that there was little the company could do. Labor was in short supply and Hunsfes could not afford to make radical changes in its physical plant because the costs were high. Instead, management and the union Hunsios decided to take part in the national work-improvement experiment.

The idea for this experiment grew ont of a meeting in 1962 between the Norwegian Trade Union



Confederation, which represents all the major unions in Norway, and the Confederation of Employers, which represents all major

industries, Both groups decided to find out if social scientists, in collaboration with union shop stewards and local management, could involve workers in changing their jobs.

Most of the ideas for change came from Dr. Thorsrud, a thin. energetic man who has no patience with people who do not be-lieve that the present industrial system is in serious trouble. Dr. Thorsrud, who in 1964 founded the Arbidspyskologisk Institute in the suburbs of Oslo, used the findings of other pioneers in work reorganization to develop an approach for Norway.

Dr. Thorsrud—a resistance fighter during World War II, where initiative was left to small groups that decided on their own how to function—sought to create the same kind of atmosphere on the shop floor.

"It's amazing what you can do," he said in a recent interview, "if you create a design that allows participation, where you can use modern technology to advantage and use people to optimize work and life."

Vicious Circle

The way most jobs are set up circle in which workers become ever more alienated and frustrated. At the same time, ever-greater centralized planning and control are impresed which reduce the worker's initiative and lead to further lack of trust.

He emphasized that there was not a single theory or method that can be developed and applied to any given industry. Rather, the approach is one of getting work-ers interested in making the changes and then having them take over the process and set their own goals. Dr. Thorsrud conceded that to

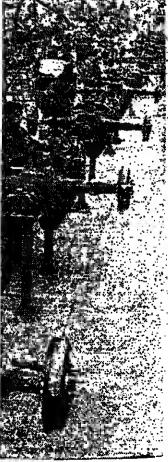
accomplish this was often diffi-

A state of the state of



that he was determined to keer Similar problems have develop ed elsewhere, but Dr. Thorsrod and his staff at the institute are not discouraged. Pressure for change in the work place will

ocntinue, he said. "People bare a high level of material well-being and have higher education," he said, "which means they're unwilling to do Mickey



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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1974

Ine Convict's Greatest Fear: Life Outside the Walls

y Andrew H. Malcolm RT MADISON, Iowa (NYT) -To Robert Ferguson, walls something special.

alls are strong. Walls are Walls are secure. They can leaned on, scribbled up or ed against. They keep away ies. They make on demands. rguson knows this because 135 spect almost 39 of his 40 s inside state walls. Once he an orphan. Later he was a. ent. Now be is a convict. But he will be free.

id Ferguson is afraid. don't know how to live ide," be says; "my home is

here are more Bobby Ferguthan you'd ever care to seen thousands of convicts e and go—and come back.
o one knows for sure how J Bobby Fergusons there are. many meo and women have e to rely on jail and similar institutions as home, a iliar place with familiar faces from world worries like ing food and medical care. or these people, life's generally pted standards seem reversed, if they byed in front of a or where right was left and was right. To them, prison

at. Sleep is a pastime. dcuffs are something you r to the shower. one knows for sure how y convicts like Robert Ferguactively seek incarceration the security of it all. But no in the business of jailing its that there are many.

ns security, Parole is a

To years ago, the last time one counted inmates in state local prisons, there were 300. But no oue figured how w had been there before. 1 federal penal institutions 'e are oow 23,500 convicts, 69 coot of whom served time Generally, they are ;" or "habitual offenders." To rowing number of criminolos, they are "recidivists," re-. ters seemingly immune to abilitation. But there may be pecial kind of recidivist: the

titutionalized being." - This is the story of one such an and what be faces.

Born in Jail

Ferguson first entered jail when was born. His mother was in ? Iown Women's Reformatory Rockwell City. She was serv-: time for so offense loog lost a file card somewhere. nk her name was Vivian,"

on June 14, 1934, she gave birth a baby now known as Robert Perguson. On June 14, ⊭. she recounced the baby. It ame a ward of the state, and s been ever since.

The child's first "home" was a institution for orphans. ere, the child was cared for adults. Their faces chanced th each shift.

Later, the child was sent to podward State Rospital, an titution for the meotally reded. Records for that part of rgusoo's life have been miseced. Prison officials do not lieve Ferguson was retarded. it he did learn some of the unnerisms of his only constant

With no emotion he recalls his ildhood days: "We sat at a table day with our arms folded. ur hand for permission, some-

e hit you." Sometimes the child would be ipped to Eagle Grove, Iowa, for ief visits. There, residents collect, an aging couple tried care for the young man. They e dead now.

"Sure, I remember Bobby," said shert Shaw, who is perhaps rguson's best acquaintance on "We both lived on e east side of the tracks, the

Mr. Shaw grew up to be eberiff Wright County there. Pergun grew up.

Cannot Explain

Mor some reason he cannot exith Ferguson always seems to under back toward Eagle Grove ring his infrequent times of

In prison garb in a cell of the wa State Penitentiary here, rguson seems cheerful. He is er 6 feet tall, broad-shouldered d balding. He has an average telligence. He can read and the but would rather not. In undcuffs, he has learned to ratch his head with both hands. He lives in Cell D-11. It is feet wide and 8 feet deep with 8-foot ceiling. It is furnished th a stool, tollet, sink, table

His cell is on the second of ur levels in cavernous Cellhouse It faces the northeast. arough the bars Fergusoo has view of the 4-foot fan that rculates the air for the 57 men rused there. Every time each an in maximum security leaves s cell be is stripped and search-

id bed.

and handcuffed. To be able to live there. Fergun became a habitual criminal. was picked up by the police sly for robbery but never for plence. After many incidents, : invited arrest



Robert Ferguson, No. 101418

As a youth when he outgrew one orphanage, he was sent to another institution and another. was sent to state hospitals. He was not ill, though, so their help was limited. He became a disciplinary problem. He took to stealing. He was sent to insti-tutions for juvenile delinquents.

Some believe such acts were intended to get individual attention. Others call him incorrigible. don't know, says Ferguson;

The acts did get him noticed, His adult FBI record begins a few days after his 18th birthday. It starts with a vagrancy charge in Oklahoma City. Over the years it follows his: wanderings from Sarasota, Fla., to Vancouver,

. Sometimes he sought out women he had "met" through lonely hearts letter clubs. Sometimes, very briefly, he worked. But mostly his treks were aimless.

Always be returned to Iowa. There, to be jailed, he would commit the more serious crimes. He passed bad checks. He stole cars. He "borrowed" cars: He robbed. Typically, as a sentence ended, he would attempt escape. This earned him an extension in pris-

Crime after crime, he worked his way up through the reformawhere he went several times somewhat disappointedly; it is not considered the "Big House." And there was Riverview, which is Ferguson's favorite penal in-

Finally, on July 12, 1958, he graduated to the state's toughest prison, the lowa State Penitcotiary. "It's like a high school reunion to see these cons return. an official said. They're slapping backs and shaking hands like old

There was never any one point at which Ferguson designed his career plans. His was just an institutional way of life that seemed to flow naturally, requiring no decisions.

For his latest conviction, Ferguson beld up a service station western Iowa on Feb. 17, 1969. With his hand in his coat pocket like a gun, he asked the attendant for \$10. Ferguson then said he would be in a nearby restaurant when officials wanted him.

The police found him there. He was eating 2 hig steak dinner. They charged him with stealing several hundred dollars. That was amended later, however. All but \$10 had been found on the gasoline station attendant.

Small Town

Fort Madison is a picturesque Mississippi riverbank town of 14,000 nestled in the southeast corner of Iowa where little boys still walk to school carrying fish-

ing poles for afternoon fun. Here, 66 yeare ago. Walter Sheaffer invented the fountain pen. And here oo a hill in 1839, seven years before Iowa became a state, a band of soldiers had a band of prisoners build the first titution west of the Mis-

It is a 13.5-acre complex of offices, workshops, classrooms, cellblocks and a gift shop, all surrounded by a 40-foot limestone wall that is topped by barbed wire and dotted with remote cootrol TV cameras and red-roofed turrets that house the guards and their rifles.

Today, the Iowa State Penitentiary is home for 567 men, including 42 "lifers," Resideots range in age from 18 to 80 and their average sentence is 15 years. One man has been here since 1932. Compared with them, Robert Ferguson is a newcomer: he ar-

rived only 16 years ago. "The easiest way to do time," said Dareld Kerby, one of the institution's professional counselors for convicts, "is to cut yourself off absolutely from the outside. The institution becomes your whole world. It provides your shelter, your food, your bed, your clothes, your friends, everything. All you have to do is

breathe " "People like Bob have never had to face any responsibilities," Mr. Kerby continued. 'No one teaches them how to work at life

outside. The institution becomes home. It's always here, warm aid waiting. And whenever Bob want a 'parole' to get back in here." or the others get outside, they

And so last year, as his current sentence moved into its final few months. Ferguson wrote Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa and pleaded for a life term.

"I was tired of living my lite here in installments," Perguson You get three meals a day here. What the hell else could you want? I wanted to live here permanently." The governor referred the letter to other state authorities.

A few weeks later, Perguson was paroled.

Transition Eased

To ease the transition outside, the penitentiary released Ferguson; then hired him to do the same conscientious fanitorial work he had done as a prisoner. Officials helped him buy clothes and find his first apartment which was on Avenue G over the Ahlstrand Appliance Store.

"It was scary out there by myself." he said. He did not know how to budget money until pay day. On weekends, he said, there was nothing to do. And at work his friends, the convicts, accused him of being a guard. So he ran away, a deliberate

violation of parole. Then he phoned the prison to announce his whereabouts. Officials wished him good luck. So he stole some money in Des Moines and was returned to jail

- Ferguson's plight has in re-cent months attracted offers of help. "Fergie likes people to want to help him," an acquaintance said. The only place they do is in prison."

Responding by mail has cut into Perguson's daily schedule, which is highlighted by meals. At C a.m. breakfast is passed

through the bars. Then Ferguson sleeps until lunch. After that, he says, he sometimes sleeps for fun. Or he rolls cigarettes. Or he cleans his cell. Or he writes letters, which he signs "Bob Ferguson No. 101418."

"The trick to doing time," he says, "is not to be bothered by what goes on around you." at times in the evening he will sleep. Or he may write letters to nonexistent people. And then

"That's my life," he said. "I've come that for years. It's natural. I don't know enough about outside except stealing and bumming around and I don't like that."

Recently, bowever, be has dents outside. One is a farm couple, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Meyer of Ottumwa, Iowa. think Bob wishes he had a family," said Mrs. Meyer, who describes herself as "sixtyish, about the age Bob's mother would he." Ferguson's other correspon-

dent is Elizabeth Kinser, a 43year-old mother of four who lives in Fontana, Calif. Mrs. Kin. ser, who is seeking her second divorce, recently quit her job as late-night grocery clerk because she was tired of being robbed regularly.

She and Ferguson exchange loog daily letters. They have "gotten serious," she says. He has proposed marriage.

In these letters Ferguson has promised both Mrs. Kinser and the Meyers that he will join them upon his release.

Ferguson is now scheduled for release on Feb. 7. The week before then he will be measured for new clothes.

And then on that chilly morning he will be taken from Cell House 20 and searched. He will be taken to the main entrance, past the dining hall, the cement exercise yard, the benches filled with his convict friends, past the sliding sets of steel bara the uniformed guards, and the metal detector-which have all been

home for so long-When Mr. Kerby was asked if he thought Perguson would make it this time, his eyes fell to the desk to the Ferguson file It is five inches

you think?" he

A Family's Fight to Save Son From the Children of God

By Peter Arnett

BETHEL Com, (AP) -A week after Derek Neve abruptly joined a secretive religious sect called the Children of God, his worried parents were startled by the suggestion of a senior Canadian police officer: "If I were you, I'd knock him on the bead, bundle him in your car and take him home."

Three years later, they did just that. But even that did not work. In the intervening years, Brenda and David Neve said they used tears, angry words and hours of patient argument to change their son's mind. They fiew in an. Evangelical preacher from Texas to reason with him. They brought in a Roman Catholic priest who ialized in exorcis

They said they finally decided to kidnap Derek and to hand him over to a team of professional deprogrammers" from San Diego o do overnight what they had failed to do in four years. .

Mr. Neve's, 25-year-old son was furious. "You've gone too far this time. Dad," his father quoted him as saying after the first few bours of captivity. Ten days later. Derek was back with the Children of God, his parents' expenditure of heavy emotional stress—and \$2,600—all in vain.

The frustration that pushed the Neves toward direct action has gripped thousands of other parents in America. Their sons and daughters have helped swell the gious sects spawned by the hippie

According to a receot report by the New York Attorney General's office, the sect has changed "from a religious hippie-oriented group to a cult subservient to the whims and desires of its leaders." The report outlined what it

solitary confinement of recalcitrant proselytes and demands that children kill their parents." But the report said the attorney general could take no direct action because the Children of God has an "outwardly religious appearance" giving it First Amendment protection.

A leader at the sect's Dallas headquarters, Cornelius Copp. charged that the attorney general's report relied on false wit-nesses to vilify us" and resulted from religious intolerance. The Neves had never heard of

the Children of God when the phone rang at 2 a.m. one day in 1971. It was Derek, their eldest They said he calmly told them: "I have called to say good-bye,

you will never see me again. We

are going underground because God will destroy America." That was the first of a series of shocks. And the Neves were ill-prepared. They bad raised three children in the Canadian Arctic where Mr. Neve worked as a government administrator af-

emigrating from England in We prayed together and we

believed in bigb moral principles."
Mr. Neve said. Derek had wanted
to be a minister and was ending his second year at the Canadian Bible College at Regina, with a year to go for his doctorate of divioity, when he had his fateful

meeting with the Children of called "shocking testimon;" of Derek and other ministry stu sexual abuse, rape, brainwashing, deots had set up a tent at a rock festival at Madoc, ourth of Turonto to serve coffee and offer Christian teachings to young visitors. But it was the Children of God disciples who did the con-

verting. Derek's father sald. From what we can work out. the Children walked into that tent at 10 a.m. and Derek was totally hooked 15 hours later." The Neves had moved to Conoecticut by then. The shock of their son's phone call was not

tempered by a letter a few days later explaining: "I am as sure of it as anything I bave done. It is radical, but so was Jesus. We are selling out to God. We are the underground church of Amer-

They drove to his commune at Belleville, Ontario, but were not permitted inside the three-story building. There were guards at the doors and windows. But they returned to Belleville and this time they prevailed upon the chief of police to bave Derek picked up and brought to the police sta-

His mother recalled: "Immediately we could see that be had changed. His eyes were black and scary, as though hypnotized,

He had oothing but contempt for the established church, for men of God he had previously respected, like Billy Graham. He ridiculed the Bible college.

"We hadn't seen him for just one month. What a transforma-

Increasingly coocerned about their son, the Neves called on the Rev. Buddy Hicks, a Texas preacher who had worked with young sect members. A Roman Catholic priest, a specialist in exorcism, also talked with their They could do nothing.

So Mr. Neve decided that force was necessary to remove his son from the sect. That meant "deprogramming." a technique requiring that his son be kidnapped and held in seclusion while a team of skilled opera-

his beliefs. "I was initially opposed to it." Mr. Neve said. He said one reason was that his son had married a girl in the commune and had fathered a child. But Mr. Neve said he was won over when he met a youth who had been successfully "deprogrammed." The operation was set for

Sunday. June 16, of this year. It was Father's Day. "It was a real cloak-and-dagger bueiness," Mr. Neve recalled. The Neves had assembled a dozen operatives in Toronto, including leading "deprogrammer" in the United States-Ted Patrick

of San Diego. His sister Wendy was the bait She arranged to meet her brother

leave with him in her car, then quickly pull over to the curb.

Two hefty hired hands jumy ed from the shadows and into the car to hold Derek. Thirtyfive miles outside Toronto the group, including escort cars, pulled into a Roman Catholic retreat and the "deprogrammers"

went to work. In a quiet room the questioning began. "You believe Moses Berg is God?" asked Mr. Patrick.

"Yes," replied Derek, "Well, Berg is not God." Mr. Patrick sald.

The first session lasted six

Later, she said Mr. Patrick came to ber and said: "I think he's ready to break. I want you to put your arms around him

when he's breaking. Not only did ber son appear broken, he agreed never to return to the Children of God.

"It was just too wonderful to bear," said his mother, and soon afterward they all left for Con-

oecticot. But the ordeal was not over. Derek did not settle down in the Neves' white frame ranchhouse. He was restless and his pareots said they wanted to separate him from his wife because we know that at night they are talking about the sect. the old days."

They felt they were losing their son and they were right. Ten days after be had gone to Bethel, Derek

lnLondon talkischeap

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The Terror Within

While the tension of the tragedy at the Tunis airport increased, and bombs burst in Birmingham pubs, the world was given further bloody examples of the terror that terror holds within itself. For it was Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked the Britisb plane in Dubai and, doubtless, Irish Repub-Hean Army adherents who blew up a large number of innocent citizens of Birmingham. But what particular sect of Palestinlans killed on the plane? How republican, how Irish, were those who set off the bombs?

That terror breeds terror ie well known. The reactions of the Israelis in Belt Shean. when three guerrillae slew and were slain there, shamed some of their own. For the Irish in England'e industrial area, the killings in Elrmingham mean susplcion and hatred from their neighbors, new and tighter police regulations. What good either could accomplish for, say, a Paleetinian worker in the Gaza Strip or a Catholic worker in Ulster, is not even problematical. Both were lessened, hoth were threatened, by the vile acts committed in their names.

Yassir Arafat would have denied this aspect of terrorism-in fact, did deny it before the United Nations General Assembly. But Arafat himself was confronted with the other side of the terrorist coin when a dissident group, assertedly working toward the same goals for the Palestinian people that Arafat's coalition held up to the world, seized the airliner at Dubai. For this clique was, in effect, working against Arafat's Pales-Unian Liberation Organization. It was less interested in calling the world's attention to the plight of fellow Palestinians than in freeling from prison some fellow terrorists.

Arafat knew that this would not only damage the Palestinian cause, but his own version of it. He bad won quasi-respectability from the UN and from a number of complacent nations for the kind of terror he had commended. And with that status went a new responsibility, a possibility of moving from shooting down casual strangers to negotiating with their governments. And here were some Palestinians who were not only sending shock waves of horror into those governments, but doing it in spite of Arafat, and to liberate some other murderers whose imprisonment Arafat had condoned.

And this is the key to the immorality of terror. It is in fact the weapon of the irresponsibles. Its acte can be committed by a very few: Its effects can be very widespread, and there need be no broad base of popular support, no intellectual or physical system of disciplines, no loyalty beyond a handful of fanatics. So long as it is considered justifiable by any country or movement, none are safe from lt.

There can be no refuges in which any terrorist can find eecurity, if there is to he security anywhere. The reliance on terror by any group imperils that group through the terror within; the assumption by any government, or organization of governments, that terror can he justifiable is the error of Frankenstein. It builds a monster that destroys ite maker.

Banking on the Banks

The banking eystem of the United States is under strain and scrutiny; strain resulting from recent years of overextension. rapid growth and a reach for profits beyond traditional dictates of prudence, scrutiny from federal regulators and specialists in Congress as well as concerned experts inside the industry itself.

Much of the talk in the financial community is in muted tones, for fear of triggering a psychological reaction that is unfustified and would only compound the probiems. Public savings are not about to be wiped out in a frenzy of bank failures such as occurred in the 1930s. The chief concern is rather that the government-engineered mechanisms that guard against such financial disasters may be taken too much for granted by aggressive banking institutions.

The proof of success of the banking reforms of the 1930s comes in the fact that the past year has seen the two largest bank failures in American history-Franklin National in New York and U.S. National of San Diego-without loss to depositors or chain reactions among other banks and businesses. This was no small achievement for the federal regulatory system, aided, perhaps, by a massive dose of luck.

It was no less an authority than Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, who flashed a forthright signal to the nation's bankers. In a speech last month, he warned that "some care!essness" had crept into banking practices. Dr. Burns argued that the panking system's strength must rest on the

resources of individual hanks, not on the availability of government bailouts.

Over the past decade, some of the country's banks seem to have grown bored with their traditional fiduciary responsibilities. choosing instead the lures of the go-go. never-never land. With innovation and expansion at a premium, banks have become intensely competitive both for deposits and lending opportunities. Since banking profits depend in large part on the volume of loans outstanding, the average ratio of deposits to loans has deteriorated, as has the quality of loan undertakings. Many banks have found themselves dependent on volatile short-term borrowing, to support loug-term commitments. Such entrepreneurial practices, along with risky foreign exchange operations and diversified activities of bank holding com-. panies, only increase the banks' vulnerability to managerial error.

Dr. Burns and some of the congressional specialists are looking into ways of tightening np the federal regulatory process, reversing, in effect, the past decade's trend of regulation which was directed more at encouraging and equalizing competition than in protecting the basic soundness of the banking system. But immediate responsibitity for protecting hank liquidity and preventing further failures lies inside the banks' boardrooms and managerlai hierarchies. The interest of the federal government, and ultimately the taxpayere, is in maintaining a sound banking system, not in assuming the entrepreneurial risks inherent in banking practices aimed at increasing profits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Silence in Peru

military rulers have resorted to drastic action to silence criticism of their policies. They have closed three magazines, exiled 10 dournalists and arrested five leading members of the Lima Bar Association, including its president. For good measure, they have onsted 137 American Peace Corps volunteers. who had been working mostly in forestry, agriculture and education.

The measures against the magazines. writere and lawyers were provoked by their criticism of economic policy and their publicizing of a fact embarrassing to the regime about the multimillion-dollar contract recently signed with Japanese firms for the building of an oil pipeline: it contains an arbitration clause under which disputes not foreseen in its text would have to be settled by a third party.

Until now, the military leaders have rejected arbitration as an infringement of sovereignty; and their constitution makes all business operating in the country subject only to Peruvian law. The bar leaders thus Zileri. contended that the arbitration provision

For the second time in four monthe, Peru's made the Japanese contract "null and void." For the regime and Its lackeys in the daily newspapers seized by the government last July, these remarks and other criticism added up to "a sinister plot of a counterrevolution that is now under way

> This irrational reaction was similar to the earlier persecution of a weekly magazine editor for pointing ont that in an agreement with the United States last February, the government had dropped claims for hundreds of millions of dollars in back taxes from the nationalized International Petroleum Co. Ironically, that editor, Enrique Zileri, is now the only independent journalistic voice remaining in Peru: but he is in jeopardy because his fate depends on his appeal from a year's prison sentence.

> Mr. Zileri had been in trouble earlier for warning that sycophants and Communists were trying to push President Velasco toward "a personal dictatorship, ironhanded and absolute." With its latest actions, the Peruvian regime seems bent on making a prophet, as well as a martyr, ont of Enrique

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

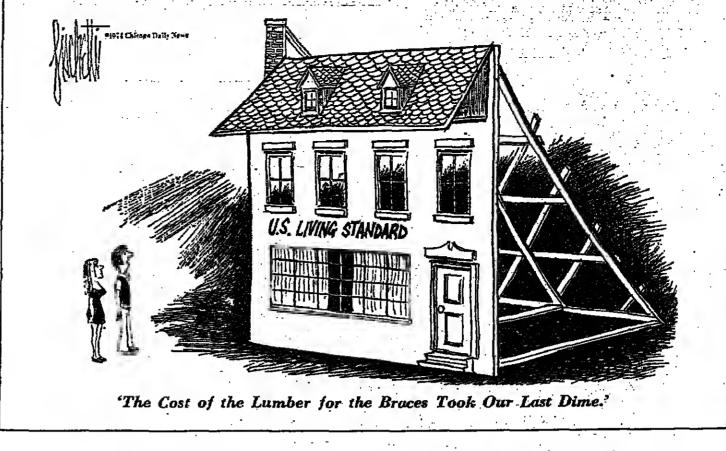
November 25, 1899

PRETORIA-Through the courtesy of the au- NEW YORK-Today opened the fourth week of thorities, in the Foreign Affairs Department and the War Department, contact has been made with Mr. Winston Churchill, who is confined in the state school with other Eritish officers who are prisoners here. Mr. Churchill, beyond a slight bullet wound in his right hand, is well and hearty though naturally chafing at his enforced idleness.

Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1924

the sensational bull stock campaign here. Trading was enormous, 35 issues advancing to new high levels, and the increases totaling 1,946,000. Tales of huge fortunes being made are going around all over the city. One story said that an unnamed woman film star cleared over \$50,000 on American Can in one day,



A Bleak Thanksgiving in Washington

By James Reston

and Japan

WASHINGTON-The latest network news reports to the eco- He has a really serious crisis in Thanksgiving Day bulletin from the economic front is that over 200,000 auto workers will be out of jobs next month and that the unemployment total in the nation will be over 6 million or 7 per cent of the workforce next

The capital is being battered by statistics. More than a quarter of the auto industry's 700,000 workers will be on temporary or indefinite layoffs in December. Chrysler Corp. will almost be shut down until Christmas. Big steel is beginning to add to the layoffs, and the mayor of New York cuts 1,510 emplorees and announces "the toughest austerity program" since the economic depression of the 1930s.

What to do? "Do without," says President Ford. "Buy cars," says Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, announcing a newspaper advertising campaign to stimulate sales. "Be careful," says Business Week magazine, adding some more alarming

The U.S. economy already stands atop "a mountain of debt-\$2.5 trillion high," the magazine warns, "SI trillion in coroporate debt; \$600 billion in mortgage debt; \$500 billion in U.S. government debt; \$200 billion in state and local government debt; and \$200 billion in consumer debt."

This would be an "awesoms burden of debt," Business Week adds. "even if the world economic climate were perfect," but the world is "ravaged by inflation. threatened with economic depression, torn apart by the massive redistribution of wealth that has accompanied the soaring price of oil .. . and there are signs of tension everywhere: corporate debt-equity ratios and bank loans-deposit ratios way out of line; consumer installment-debt repayment taking a record share of disposable income; the huge real estate market in desperate trouble . . . Never has the Debt Economy seemed more vulner-

Capital Depressed

But it is not merely the statistics that are troubling Washington. The statistics only destroy the illusion that everybody is going to live better and better year after year in America, and the destruction of this illusion is not a bad thing. The capital is depressed not so much by the facts, but by the feeling that nobody here is really dealing with the facts in the order of their importance.

The President is away, reassuring the Japanese and the South Koreans, and getting acquainted with the Russians at Vladivostok, all useful exercises, and good television. But it is esting that even the first American President's visit to Japan, and his first summit meeting with Brezhney in the Soviet Union had to take second place in the newspapers and on the TV

An Aegean Boat

to some statements contained in

the article, "Three Men in an

Aegean Boat" by C.L. Suizberger

1. Kissinger's efforts to get

some motion on Cyprus ought to have started before the Turkish

invasion of the island, as it is

always healthler to forestall an

invasion than to obtain a with-

drawal, with the inevitable loss

of face of the invader. This is

particularly true in the present

case because the very unfortunate

overthrow of Archbishop Maker-

ios, aithough to the advantage of NATO, played into the hands

of the Turks as a pretext for

interference in Cyprus, something

they had repeatedly tried to do

in the past As for union with

Greace, there was no indication

that the Greek government favor-

ed lt. while Greek-Cypriot public

opinion rather favored the at-

tachment to the Commonwealth.

Toynbee, "The Greeks have

shown the same incompetence as

the Turks for governing a mixed

2. As to the quotation from

(IHT. Oct. 28):

I would like to take exception

Letters-

nomic and unemployment figures from Detroit. The Congress is just as remote from the central questions of the

nation. It is preoccupied, not with the economy, or the organiza-tion of the new Ford administration, or the alarming developments in the Middle East, but with Nelson Rockefeller's money. taxes, political publishing ventures, Arthur Goldberg, Victor Lasky, and also with Fritz Mondale, the senator from Minnesota, who pulled out of the 1976 presidential race-all this and other secondary considerations.

The nation is in trouble now and is looking for a lead, but isn't getting it. It is just as strong as it ever was, despite the stock market-probably stronger -but it is nervous. It is nervous and depressed because it has been living an illusion, and is now magnifying its losses because it inflated its gains and dreams.
This is the main thing before

Ford when he comes back from the Soviet Union. His first priorities are at home and not abroad. the Middle East, which is loitering down into a fifth Arab-Israeli war. And he has fundamental problems with the Soviet Union on the control of strategic arms, but he is not likely to be able to deal with these things unless he has stability at home and unity among the Atlantic nations

There is no problem in the world that can be solved unless the economic, political and mili-tary problems of North America, Europe and Japan are brought together in a common policy, and the first requirement of this is a resolution of the economic crisis in the United States.

The last 10 years have been a period of profound political and spiritual bewilderment in Amerles. During this time, our political leaders have led us to believe that it was our destiny to get more prosperity and more peace, more affluence, more cars and more "things," but if we have anything to be thankful for now, it is that the brutal facts are now destroying these illusions.

From Vletnam to Watergate, the nation has been on a binge, and is now suffering the consequences. Its money is inflated because its expectations were inflated and whatever the politicians say in Washington, it is not likely to go back to the wasteful affinence of the 1960s.

"What is it that has shaken

the nerves of so many?" Walter Lippmenn asked during the other great economic crisis of the 1930s. "It is the doubt whether there exists among the people that trust in each other which is the first condition of intelligent leadership. That is the root of the matter. The particular projects which we debate so anguly are not so important. The fate of the nation does not hang upon any of them, but upon the power of the people to remain united for purposes which they respect, upon their capacity to have faith in themselves and in their objectives. It is not the facts of the crisis which we have to fear. They can be endured and dealt with. It is demoralization

Neither Garbage nor Salad

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.-Whenever, things ro really wrong in France there is a stink of garbage in the streets of Paris because, as usual, the unfortunates who earn their keep by its removal are understandably among the first to join a strike wave. There has been a strike wave, but it is ending. The garbage has been cleared away hy the army also as usual and the Giscard d'Estaing government has survived its first crucial test without the President himself being forced to take exceptional measures.

Thus, although there has been some of the talk that accompanied the fall of the Fourth Republic in 1958 and the unrest in 1968, nothing approaching violent crisis developed. The students never threw their mass support behind the Communist and Socialist-led workers perhaps unconsciously revenging themselves for the latter's dilatory backing six years ago when youth rose up in arms. And there was never any need to call out the "salad baskets" (what the French call black marias), loaded with armed gendarmerie, and a familiar sight when serious trouble is awaited

There are in France the same comprehensible labor complaints that exist elsewhere throughout an inflation-riddled Europe, as it sinks into a slump. But the promise of a leftist-inspired po-litical action and rightist reaction has evaporated for the present. Interior Minister Poniatowski

raised Communist backles by his reference to their "fascist methods." but then the Communists

Constantinople, as recognized by

the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne, has

is today reduced to less than

20,000 souls, from roughly 400,000

in 1916) the Turkish minority living in Western Thrace under

Greek rule enjoys all the privi-

leges bestowed by the Treaty of

the hard instinct when speaking

of the Greeks, whose individual-

ism has probably plagued the

country from the Homeric era.

right down to the present day.

As for Cyprus itself, which I

visited three years ago, the

Turks would not tolerate a Greek

inside the walled city of Pamagusta, but the Turks who lived

inside made their living by work-

ing in the port of Famagusta.

which was under Greek control

till the last Turkish myasion...

Détente

Few people can fail to be sym-

pathetie to the desire of many

Soviet citizens-Jews and non-

Athens

population," it might be worth Jews alike-to leave what is

pointing out that whereas the clearly not their most favored

CL. ZARIFI.

Lausanne and is thriving. 3. It is laughable to refer to

practically disappeared (it

were already engaged in biokering with their Socialist allies. The unresolved argument bequeathed by 1789 between those Frenchmen who accepted the revolution and those who didn't think it went

intruded—this time around. Nevertheless inflation, stagnsanxiety corrode Western Europe, Japan and the United States. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reports this area has attained tha

undestred level of zero economic

far enough hasn't advanced to-

ward settlement. It never even .

growth. Sen. Walter Mondale, recently visiting Moscow, hoped Russia wouldn't try and take advantage of the West's economic and political disarray although why not I cannot imagine. If it could. the West would play the same

Certainly the huge U.S. production machine is in slow with output diminishing and foreign trade sagging. Nobody-not even President Ford-kids himself any more that there is no American "recession." And its echoes abroad are manifest. Japan'e former trade and industry minister Yamashita recently varned "we are indeed facing a

Britain is in dreadful shape, like a vast, sagging jellyfish on the beach. Its business world is gloomier than at any time for over 40 years. Even in West Germany, still dynamic and rich, bankruptcles rise steadily.

Everywhere in Europe, foreign

of their unhappiness and yearn-

ing to be free of institutionalized

first sight paradoxically-make

us think twice about granting

most - favored - nation trading terms and easy long-term credit

to the Soviet Union in exchange

for liberalized emigration policies.

in the humanitarian sense an

Mr. Brezhnev has announced

that trade arrangements would

never be allowed to obtrude upon

domestic Soviet affairs. Hear! heari Let us, for our part, make it

quite clear that our granting of

normal trading treatment cannot

be bought by his agreement

merely to accord normal humane

treatment to some of his own

people without a corresponding

Soviet. commitment to a far

broader program of domestic and

PETER C. CRUTTWELL.

international responsibility.

The Soviet Union is not-except

workers are being sent back home to make jobs avallable for local nationals. The returning emigrants obvoinsly bring with them unemployment pressures in lands that can least withstand them -like Yugoslavia, Turkey, Algeria

Italian Woes

government, wobbles through a jungle of unchecked inflation memployment, falling production and a terrifying crime wave. The only boom "industry" is kidnapping the rich.

France, thought to have Eu-rope's best balanced economy until the oil crisis exposed its shortage in energy resources, has been suffering from revolving strikes which have been straining the economy despite Giscard'e first-round victory.
A nasty whisi of politics mixes

in with workers' economic com-plaints, and there have been hints d sabotage arson in mail distributing services and destruction of telephone cables. The left still privately whispers about overthrowing the Giscard regime. Everywhere NATO is weaker than it ought to be, both materi-ally and spiritually. Inflation and oil are splitting Europe and the

transatlantic connection. Mean-while, an nely political effervescence is evident in many corners. Portugal lurches from crisis to crisis, nervously eyed by neighboring Spain. Non-NATO Japan prepares to handle an Oriental Watergate. Italy watches for another plot to seize power, having already uncovered three. Nevertheless, the worst has so far been avoided .. France has now demonstrably

survived a dress-rehearsal general strike that falled. Moreover, France remains a symbol for all Europe, and has shown that its government could keep the salad repression should—perhape at beskets in their garages while cleaning up the garbage. The West, one may conclude, is still demonstrating more toughness than that with which it has recently been credited by either its Marxist critics or its own

Jeremiahs.

believers to contribute money.

"And second," Dr. Sakhare continues, "how can the authorities make such charges when to their devotion to God, believe are fined thousands of ruble all their religious literature confiscated and destroyed durin hundreds of house searches. musical instruments are destroyed prayer houses are razed parent have their children removed from them, and the road to any ucation beyond secondary score is barred to young believers?"

The Plight

Of Christians

In Russia

By William Buckley Jr NEW YORK -Do you read to London Times? (Neither do

but someone sent me a copy Unless it happens that you de you are probably not aware of recent communication from D

Andrei Sakharov, the famou Russian dissident physicist, I Sakharov's latest act of valor h

been to protest, along with thre

colleagues in the Soviet huma

rights movement, a recent ac

of oppression by the Soviet Union The appeal tells us that Mr. Vins will be tried in h home city of Kiev under Artic

209-1 of the Ukrainian Crimins Code, This article penalizes the infringement of citizens' rights o

the pretext of conducting religion rites. Apparently Soviet author

itles have relied more and mor

on this particular article, because it provides for a longer priso

sentence—10 years plus exile-than other articles commonly a plied to believers. It appears the

in fact, Mr. Vins is being charge

with "living on the means

believers and, in this way, in fringing their material rights But, the appeal points out, a is obvious and well known the the church puts no compulsion of

Extraordinary

Now there are several extra ordinary things here. Not the persecution of yet anothe Christian—that is a staple Communist oppression in the So viet Union. It is remarkable the Dr. Sakharov, himself an atheir should bestir himself - should honor the freedom of religion conscience even of those wh disagree with him, Extraordinary and noble.

Dr. Sakharov's appeal was ad dressed to the World Council of Churches. What is unremarkable about it is that the persecution of Georgy Vins, and of his fellow Christians, causes not a rippi in the Christian world. If I wer a Christian living in the Sovie Union, I would address my appeal not to Christian authorities out side the Iron Curtain, but to Jew ish groups. It is they and only the who have the conscience left w protest, The Palestinian Liberation Organization has probably tortu-ed and murdered a few hundri ople in the past 20 years, In protest against their spokesman being invited to the United Nations, organized Jewish groops mounted the most impressive meeting in recent New York his

Only a few weeks ago, Sen Henry Jackson's protest against Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration finally cracked the impasse; and for the first time we can remember, we faced down the Soviet Union, which has promised to swell the quota hugely I really do not think it has or curred to Sen, Jackson to intro duce complementary legislation

denying favorable economic trest ment to the Soviet Union unless lt grants religious liberty t Georgy Vins. He, of course, is only a symbol as Dr. Sakharov's protest shows citing the systematic and continu ed persecutions. In 1974 there have been (so far) a dozen trials h Russian Baptists, Indeed, a second appeal of Dr. Sakharov concern the imminent trial of six Lithuanian Catholics. It not only is ad dressed by Dr. Sakharov to the World Council of Churches but als to the 1974 Synod of the Roma

Catholic Church, which unti Both bodies were asked "to speak out in defense of the people whi have been arrested for their re ligious beliefs." Maybe one o these bodies has done so, but no in my presence. Or yours, I was rant. The World Conneil o Churches has been too busy de nouncing Rhodesia to worry about the Soviet Union, The Catholic are trying to put some order bac into their house, and if there i great concern among the hisbor for the persecution of Christian in Russia and China, they mus have given up that concern for Lent—about 10 years ago, which is the last time I heard, from pulpit, a denunciation of Com munist persecution of the Chris

tiens I do not expect to hear and such denunciations from Sen Jackson's pulpit. So that I sel this quite sincerely: this is a appeal to American Jews to pu pressure on American Christiani to belp Russian Christians.

underdeveloped country and thus does not merit U.S. trading terms at 'bargain - basement' . ratee which will only tend to subvene Soviet leaders in their long-range pursuit of objectives to which the current headlong drive for "détente" seems to be blinding many

- Chairman John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman Katharbee Graham

Publisher

Managing Editor MURRAY M. Weles Roy Verger, Assistant Managing Editor.

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in the West.

مكذامن الأجل

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

uromarket

Investors Take to Sidelines After Swiss Currency Turmoil

By William Ellington

marks of seven-year, European Coal and Steel Community notes,

which are expected at par hearing 9.75 per cant.

With the dollars exchange rate

with the deliant exchange rate moving emailcally lower during the week dealers said trading in Eurodollas bonds slowed considerably although prices we're not greatly changed. Among recent issues, a \$20-million, seven-year offering of a Bank of Tokyo subsidiary fell half a point to an average of 98.5 Friday. At that price level, the 10.25-per-cent is-

price level, the 10.25-per-cent is-sue was yielding 10.58 per cent, or a half point higher than some

issues denominated in deutsche

Although the dollar's weakness deterred some investors, there were indications that funds from the oil-producing states were

moving both directly and indirect-

ly into the Eurobond market.

Not only have Arab institutions

participated as co-managers of

most recent Eurobond issues, some bankers report that they also

have been receiving five-year

deposits from the oil-producing

An investment banker said the

interest rate on these deposits

banks to subscribe to note issues of the same or slightly longer

maturity at a higher interest rate

while collecting underwriting fees, Among scheduled Eurodollar is-

bination of attractive features. The issue will consist of \$20 mil-

lion of 12-year bonds bearing

10,25 per cent with a subscription

However, investors will have the

option of redeeming the bonds in

the seventh year at par or hold-

ing them until maturity. If they

choose to hold the bonds, a sink-

price at a slight discount

ues, Marselles is offering a com-

marks or guilders.

abruptly into a cha-cha veek, obliging many Euroinvestors to take a seat from the action.

Switzerland is Europe's t participant in the Euromarket, the up-and-down nent in the Swiss franc's n-exchange rate was disrting to those who think of as a stable, low-risk in-

vever efter Swiss author-imposed a negative inferest e on nonresident deposits idweek some observers exi the foreign exchange marper-cent quarterly charge on sident deposits since Oot. 31. cerland's stock and bond mar-

me bankers predicted the ver would benefit bonds denated in other strong cur-: - :s such as the deutsche mark guilder In any case, Euroissues in both those cur-- es performed well last week

2 Recent Issues . Frankfurt, two recent Euronote issues bearing 10 per rose to a premium Dealers offering Priday a 40-millionfive-year issue of the City ergen at a half point above subscription price of par. diarly, a 100-million-mark, "1-year issue of Ste Conces-

:: aire des Autoroutes Paris Estwine was offered at a quarter :: higher than the par subtion price. e next step will be to see.

her investors will accept a on rate of less than 10 per The test will come with an ing this week of 150 million

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Commodity Index	Nov. 16 Latest Week	Prior Week	1973	
	*Currency in circ	\$77,215,000	\$77,922,009	\$70,522,000	
	*Total loans	\$133,101,000	\$123,028,000	\$110,877,090	
•	Steel prod. (tons).	2,751,000	2,780,030	2,907,000	
	Auto preduction.	140,474	168,554	182,125	
•	Daily of prd(bbis)	8,808,000	8,632,000	8,053,000	
:	Frent car l'dines .	482,850	534,210	554,340	
	*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	25,078,000	34,484,690	34,712,900	
	Busn failures	. 195	229	189	
_	Statistics for con ofl, electric power week and latest at	and business f	teral loons, carle allures are for t	adings, strel, the preceding	

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Oct.	
Employed	86,511,600	
Unemployed	5.513.000	
	124.9	
Ind'sti Prodn	\$1,188,480,000	
Personal income		
*Money supply Cames price index.	153.2	
Constrain comprets.	Sept	
	\$142,389,600	
*Experts	\$8,286,200	
*Imports	28.519.580	

*000 omitted. tFigures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Buresu of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100, imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits actuated as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

P-preliminary

ing fund starts in the eighth year, which will retire the bonds at ascending premiums. In the eighth year the purchases will be at 101 rising to 101.5 in the ninth year and so on in half point stages to 103 in the 12th year,

The sinking fund premium will add 0.52 per cent to the yield to maturity while the lottery re-

tirement purchases will reduce the average life of the issue to just

The issue also has three Arab institutions participating as comanagers as well as European

Market Turnover Nov. 22 Nov.15 Cedel \$208.3 mil. \$143.6 mil. Euroclear \$168 mil. \$145 mil.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Deepening Gloom Underlines Need for Action

New York Stock Market

sharp loss last week as the attention of traders was focused oo layoffs in the automobile industry, the antitrust action against the American

The one bright spot was a further reduction in the prime rate. On Priday the trend-setting First National City Bank reduced its

The continuing decline—the prime rate was at a record 12 per cent last summer—is regarded as possibly the best stimulant to the

stock market, since it indicates a reduction in the cost of doing busi-

ness and tends to make short-term deht instruments less attractive

Layoffs in the auto industry were expected to extend into other areas of the economy. Many suppliers to the auto industry have curtailed operations and these actions will further swell an unemploy-

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week with a loss

Security analysts were pointing out that investors should seek

There was also a growing concern that the small investor would

be squeezed out of the market, if commission rates were put, as planned, on a competitive basis next year. At present, rates are fixed

At Priday's close, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 615.30, 30.74 points above the "Nixon low" of 584.56 on Oct. 4. But

the loss for the week totaled 32.31 points on turnover of 70,307,610

of 3231 points, despite a gain of 6.73 points on Friday as the prime

shelter securities, in which equity and dividends would be protected.

Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the continuing coal strike.

ment total already high, and growing due to the coal strike.

on all trades valued at between \$2,000 and \$300,000.

prime rate to 10 per cent from 10 1/2 per cent,

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT).-The stock market suffered another

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT). The mood of the nation, normally festive at this time of year, has been seeping gradually-but persistently—into a state of deep gloom as domestic and international conditions continue to

show broadening decay.
Rising unemployment, an sccelerating recession, the current
coal strike, the doubling or tripling of everyone's energy bills. the explosion of food costs, the decline in real incomes and the yoke of an ever-increasing tax burden (up 12.1 per cent per capita this year) have all contributed to a pervasive malaise

on the domestic scene Alone, these would have surely created the depressed sentiment that now exists throughout the land, but they have been accompanied by an array of tensions abroad that have severely emacerbated public psychology.

Fear of a new war or oil em-bargo in the Middle East, political and economic strains in other parts of the world, the intransigence of the oil-producing nations not only in rejecting bids for lower prices but also in imposing higher taxes, the rise of mationalism, the decline of international cooperation, the remarkets, the near-bankruptcy of several countries, the inadequacy of food supplies in many parts of the world-all of toese have contributed to the creation of a general atmosphere of worry and, in some places, outright

despair. Blanket of Cantion

It is hardly surprising that a blanket of caution and pessimism has descended on so many households and that the American economy is beginning to show in-tense pains and stresses.

Buffeted from all sides by everincreasing costs and apprehensive over future events, the American consumer has simply had to curtail or eliminate his outlays for many goods. After providing for food, shelter and the other necessities of life, the vast majority of the populace has not had enough disposable income left for discretionary expenditures.

In an economy ordinarily commated by consumer spending (about two-thirds of the gross ontional product year after year), the pullback in public enthusiasm is a severe handicap.

Compelling evidence of consumer apathy is found in sales reports emanating from auto showrooms, department-store nesoquarters, real estate and other offices across the land. And various opinico polls have convincingly recorded the American public's declining confidence and rising discontent with the way olicy managers have temporized in dealing with the great problems of the day.

The current mood was clearly depicted in the latest survey of 10,000 households by the Conference Board showing that its con-

equals 100) had fallen to a record low of 48.9 in September-October: That was a 20-point drop from the July - August recording, which, in turn, was down 14 points from the previous two

Greater Deterioration

A sampling now, with unem-ployment probably above 6 per cent and rising because of the recession and the coal strike. would undoubtedly show even

greater deterioration. The only encouraging aspect of the latest survey was the indication that, despite their pssimism, consumer buying intentions are holding up. People would like to buy more cars, homes and major appliances-if circumstances and income permit

them to do so. The gloomy state of the consumer, high inflation and his inability to finance purchases have been reflected quite clearly in spending for homes and many goods. New housing construction this year is off about 40 per cent from 1973, the current rate of new-car sales is down almost as much and retail stores are reporting sales gains no greater

than, or below, the double-digit inflation rate, What should be done about the afling economy? An informal sounding among some leading businessmen by The New York Times last week turned up a great range of commentary and no major consensus, although all seemed to feel that greater at-tention to the seriousness of the economy's problems ought to be

shown in Washington.
For much too long now, both the administration and Congress have been too distracted by many other matters to deal ef-(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3.)

JEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the unter industrials siving the high, low— I list bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last— prices, All quotations supplied by the light are not actual transactions but are resentable in transactions but are resentable interested and included retail markup, income or commission, as supplied by NASD. Sales in Not.

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ributor dale.

cd—Called z—Ex dividend y—Ex dividend and sales in full x-dix—Ex dividend to the ribution xr—Ex rights xw—Without worrants ww—With worrants wd—When distributed wi—When issued and—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership of being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities pounted by such companies fn—Foreign issue subject to interest requalization tax

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Non-British CDR-holders will not be entitled to receive the benefit of this imputed tax credit as long as the tax convention between their country and the U.K. has not been brought into accordance with the Finance Act 1972 of the

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITABY

COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 20 November, 1974. Sales in Hel Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last ch'ge

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Full information may be obtained from: EDUCATION PROJECT UNIT OF THE PLAN AND BUDGET ORGANIZATION, 381 TAKHTE JAMSHID AVENUE, 3rd FLOOR, TEHRAN, IRAN

4. Interested furniture manufacturers are requested to contact the aforementioned address no later than Novem-

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Dutch Singer Dismissals

Japan 51/4880: Alexico 81/4879 Alexico 61/4879 Alexico 61/4879 Mizael 57/4885 Nova Scot 9876

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24 (Ren-ters).—The Dutch unit of Singer Co. of the United States said last veek the total work force of 590 at its. Nijmegen office equipment plant has been given notice of dismissel in order to end production there at the end of Pebruary, 1975.

U.S. Economy

fectively with the overriding issue of public concern - the worsening illness of the economy and the troubles it is spreading so widely among the citizenry. More Action Needed

A top businessman who gen erally endorses President Ford's economic program, although he sees need for a lot more action than was outlined in the Oct. 8 message to Congress, is John Harper, chairman of the Aluminum Company of America and of the Business Roundtable, e group of 100 top corporate execu-

been lulling ourselves to sleep in that area. We need a strong conservation program and we've environment, but we've been going too far too fast in thet effort. We need a program that I don't see at the moment." Walter Wriston, chairman of the First National City Bank, took an optimistic view of the economic outlook, although he said the recession is real and that the economy would only begin to turn around, depending on the actions of the Federal Reserve, toward the middle of next year. I don't subscribe to the end-of-the-world theory." "Inflation will moderate very substantially over the next sev-eral months," he said. "We shouldn't expect macro-economics to prop up the whole economy and we ought to adopt programs to help the unemployed on a spot basis, not a macro basis. Controls would be the most des-persite mistake we could make

U.S. Fire Kills 3 Children PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 (AP)

Needs Action

(Continued From Page 9)

"I liked the President's program," he said, "but we need a stronger energy policy. We've got to develop more domestic energy sources, especially coal. 1 believe in the need to protect the

How long will it take to awaken Washington to the gravity of current economic problems? How long will it take to come up with affirmative programs to assure lessened inflation, construct a huge energy conservation-development program and provide necessary stimulus in certain areas to get the economy moving forward again?

The time for discussion and debate has ended and now there must be action.

Three children, aged 4, 7 and 8, were trapped in an attic bedroom and killed early today when fire raced through their home.

International Bonds

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63,600 27% 22% 23,600 25% 21% 216,500 14% 10% 102,500 12% 10% 11,700 10% 6 103,600 11% 11% 96,100 25% 26 Volume: 8,723,296 shares. Year to date: 426,520,377 Issues traded in: 1,236. 197; USIF. REAL EST

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Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices

of the week's trading.)

Liucoln Pirst Banks...... Mellon Nat. Bank Pitta

N.Y. Stock Exchange

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\$\frac{1,413,600}{848,909}\$
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Issues traded: 2,002. Advances: 279; declines:

Market Averages

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500 Stocks 71,10 66.85 68.90 — 3.6 American Exchange Week Ended Nov 23, 1974

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PARKED—Thousands of unsold cars fill parking lots at a Chrysler plant in Belvidere, III., which will suspend production this week and not resume before January.

U.S. Unemployment: '70s Are Not the '30s · The rate of unemployment has risen by more than 50 per

last month was at a three-year

high of 6 per cent and admin-istration officials say they expect it to reach 6.5 per cent to 7 per

· Some private economists say

tbey think unemployment will rise

to 3 per cent by mid-1975. Every

percentage point translates into almost 1 million additional un-

employed workers, so 8 per cent

would mean 7.4 million jobless persons. The highest unemploy-

ment rate in the last half-century

was reached in 1933 when an estimated 13 million Americans were out of work. That meant,

at the time, that 25 per cent of

the nation's work force was idle.

lecting unemployment insurance strike drags on.

cent by mid-1975.

By Michael C. Jensen NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT) Not since the waning days of the Great Depression have so many mericans been without jobs About 5.5 million persons who want to be working are not. By the middle of next year, their number may swall to more than

New industrial layoffs are ocsurring almost daily—at car companies, electronic firms, publiching and steel companies and other enterprises. The result is trut unemployment now ranks with inflation as the nation's most vexing economic problem. There is little expectation, how-

r. that the frenzied conditions of the 1930s will be repeated. The reason is that today's jobles are a new breed, supported in many cases by unemployment insurance, backstopped by working spouses, aided by union benefit programs and eligible in extreme cases for welfare payments. In most cases they receive some income after losing their jobs, and in few instances they carn more money than they did while

More than two million Ameri-cans are collecting unemployment insurance checks. There has been a sharp increese in state benefit levels in recent years and much of the stigma that was once attached to collecting benefits has eased. Furthermore, registration and claim procedures are simple and quick. Why then is there cause for

concern about unemployment?

For one thing, no major union has been able to successfully bargain for an unemployment plan that even approaches the one negotiated by the auto workers. For enother, few jobless workers have wives who bring in a sufficient pay check. Other reasons why apprehen-sion is mounting include:



cipal advisers, while publicly insisting that they will adhere to the economic program he an-nounced last month, are under mounting pressure to change their conservative, restrictive anti-inflation policies in the face of deepening recession. The pressures are economic and political. They are starting to ome from within as well as without the administration, And there are indications that the President's hold-fast policies are beginning to soften.

A ranking economic adviser to the President said privately last week that a major shift in policy was likely in the next few months with moves toward increased federal spending, a general tax cut, increasing money supplies and controls on fuel use, wages

But others, such as William Simon, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, insist that the administration's economic policies are correct and that Mr. Ford has no intention of abandoning them.

The President's economic program, which he enunciated at the anti-inflation conference in September and in an address to a joint session of Congress last month, consists of a few basic

Inflation, regarded as the na-tion's No. 1 enemy is to be fought by arresting the rapid increase of federal spending and restrain-ing the growth of the monetary supply. To cope with the slowdown of economic activity and the rise in unemployment that are the consequences of such a policy, the President called for remedial programs such as public service employment, with a 5-per-cent surtax on individuals and com-panies to finance the programs.

Otherwise, Mr. Ford adopted a laissez - faire approach. There would be no wage and price controls. Fuel would be conserved through voluntary, not mandatory, means. Americans would voluntarily help to "Whip Inflation

The President and his men The rate of unemployment for heads of households, while still much lower than other cate-gories, has risen by more than one-third—from 2.7 per cent to 3.7 per cent—in the last year. have predicted that the back of inflation would be broken by the latter part of next year if the country had the will to swal-low the fiscal and monetary medicine prescribed by the White · While auto industry layoffs. House and the Federal Reserve now estimated at about 100,000. have provided the most dramatic

'V-Shaped' Course While the economy would stag-

Some Aides Seek Policy Change

Ford Under Pressure to Fight Slump, Ease Inflation Curbs

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT). shaped" that is, the downturn would be succeeded by an equally President Ford and his prinstrong upturn

But several things have hap-pened since Mr. Ford unveiled his economic program. The economy has worsened to the point where the President was forced to concede that the nation was in a recession, Several developments, particularly the erosion in the automobile industry, have been worse than expected.

Now some administration officials are warning that the recession may not be "V-shaped"— that the "V" may level off rather than rise, after it hits bottom. Another thing that happened

is that voters elected an overwhelmingly Democratic 94th Congress. Although the election results have been interpreted in many ways, nobody has seen them as a vote of confidence in President Ford's economic pro-

The latest Gallup poll indicates deeping pessimism, with 82 per cent of the respondents predicting a worsening economic situa-tion. The Gallup interviews, conducted Nov. 8 to 11, also suggest worry about unemployment as well as rising prices. The other thing that happen-

ed was the President's announcement that he definitely would run for President in 1976. As an economist pointed out recently, it takes four to six quarters for stimulative actions by the government to take hold throughout the economy. That point would be reached at the height of the 1976 election cam-

Nobody has suggested that Mr. Ford would tailor his economic program with his election campaign in mind. But few political observers in Washington have forgotten that former President Richard Nixon's policies pro-duced a period of expanding economic activity and declining unemployment and inflation, a period that peaked just before the 1972 presidential election. Mr. Nixon was re-elected by a

landslide. In the view of many, Mr. Ford will either have to adopt a posttive anti-recession program or have it thrust upon him by a heavily Democratic Congress worried as much or more about re-cession and unemployment as about inflation.

Swiss Press Price Rise LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—The price of daily newspapers in French-speaking Switzerland will rise from 50 centimes (about 20 cents) to 70 centimes Feb, 1 because of rising future activity would be "V- armusl meeting here yesterday.

The fact that Newsweek is the only cover-to-cover international newsmagazine is only the second reason you should advertise in it.

cent during the last year. Three states—Connecticut, Washington and Vermont—have had to borrow

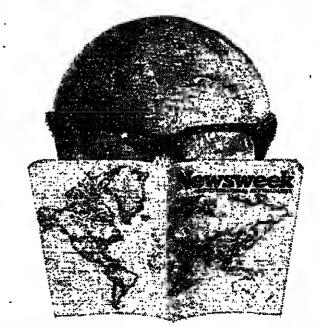
from the federal government to make payments. Not since 1963

have so many states been in so

example of job losses, widespread layoffs stemming from the coal

poor a position.

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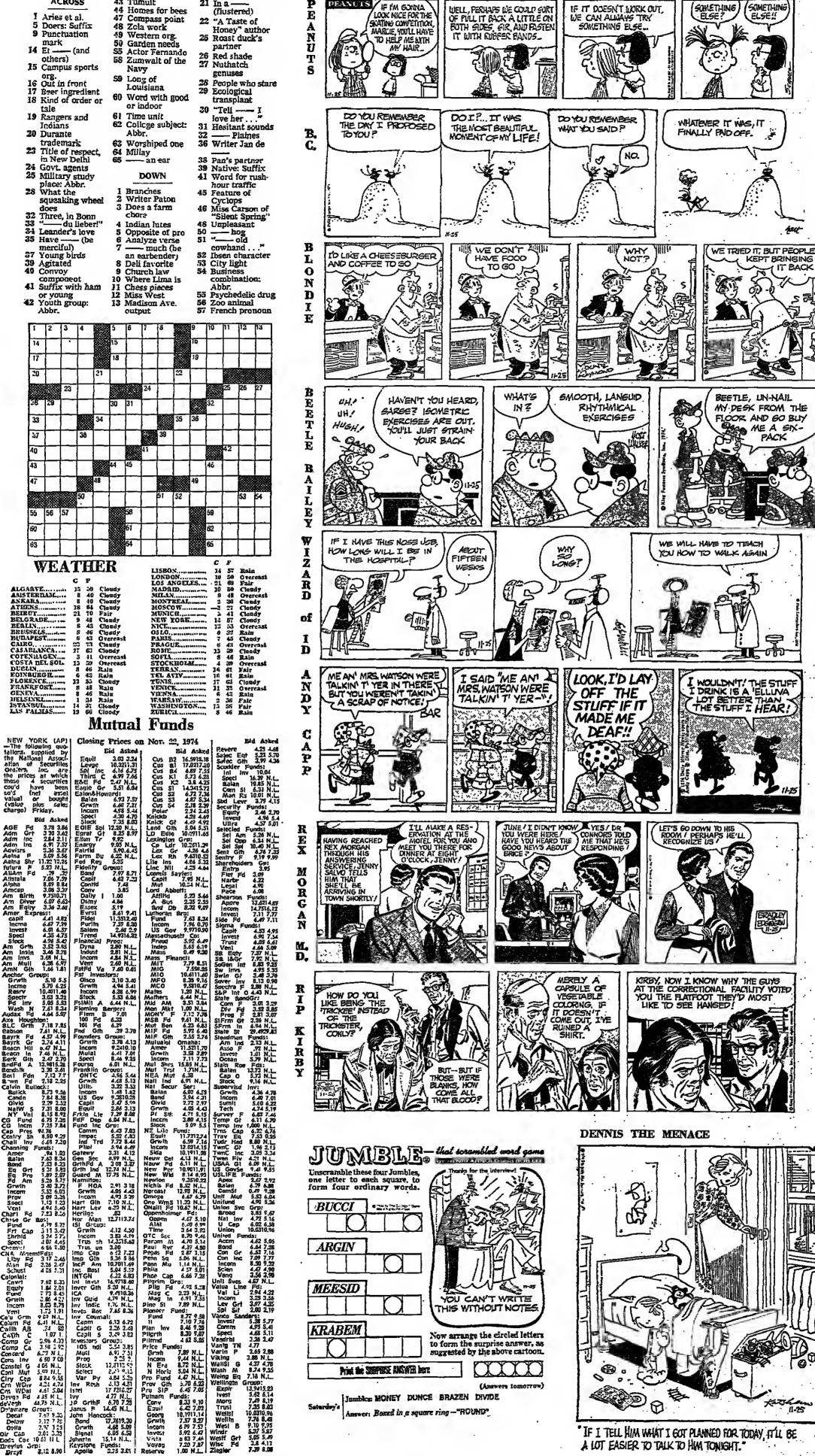
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IF I TELL HIM WHAT I GOT PLANNED FOR TODAY IT'LL BE A LOT EASIER TO TALK TO HIM TONIGHT."

BOOKS_

THE GLORY AND THE DREAM By William Manchester, Little, Brown, 1.397 pp. \$20. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

PTER reading William Man-sheater's "The Glory and The days is like a "hit the jackpoi A rient reasons The Glory and The Dream," I feel as if I am just coming out of a posthypnotic trance. It is a rather traumatic experience, the impact of this book, one that leaves you wrung by ambivalence, asking, alter-natively, were we really that bad? And could we have been that good? Because I had to read this book in four days, these 40 years of American history took on the concentrated, surreal quality of a dream or psychotic fantasy. The sensation is something like dying and viewing life from another plane.

In a factual book of 1,397 pages, written by one man, we naturally expect a certain amount of watering down or thinning out of the material, but I was not aware of it. Professional historians may find something to criticize in "The Glory and The Dream." but for the most part, I simply enjoyed it. There is no fiction that can compete with good, gossipy, anecdotal history— the "inside story" of who said or did what in moments of great tension or crisis. In Manchester's hands. "narrativ: history" is about as immediate and dramatic as watching a documentary movie of yourself emerging from your mother's womb, with your father standing beside her.

The hook begins with 1932, when we were at one of our lowest chbs-but we learn as we read on that economics only one index in the manic-depressive life of this country. Still, even in the face of the enormities of the 1970s, the picture of the early 1930s is shattering. We are told that, in 12 months. 683,000 "nomads of the depression" were thrown off the freight cars of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Two hundred and seventy-three thousand families were evicted from their homes in 1932, and we suddenly realize that eviction is not simply a word or a legal process, but being turned out into the streets. Today that would mean going on relief, but then, before you could begin to qualify for relief, you had to sell all your possessions cancel your insurance, exhaust your credit and prove that all your known relatives were broke. This was the predicament faced by 34 million people who had no income whatsoever.

This was the country inherited by a President in whom relatively few people believed when he was elected, but before long Franklin Delano Roosevelt had many commentators endorsing the remark that he had been psychoanalyzed by God." The



of a surfer, now on the crest the wave, now in the slougi The man's image was so stroom we are so dazzled by his ch risma, that we may never kno what he really was. His renomination, the authorsays, "was masterminded by Harry Hopkins, sitting in a tar walled bedroom in Chicago Blackstone Hotel." We den

show in which the prize is su

vival itself. Roosevelt's care

need to know that the bedroom was tan-walled, but that is per of the genius of this book. Mar chester realizes that we war our history to be made as pa pable as possible. It might is indigestible without such detail How pleasant it is, for example to know that Winston Churchi called the Marshall Plan "the most unsordid act in history And what a cruel delight som of us will take in learning the during one campaign for the presidential nomination, Thomas E. Dewey adopted elevator show; lessen the difference between hi 5 feet 8 inches and Harold Star sen's 6 feet 3 inches.

The Cinderella story of Harr S Truman's upset—which upper not only Dewey, but all the "experts" as well-will never loss it Dickensian appeal. Much a Dickens might have done, him chester tells us that Carri Phillips, a reporter for The New York Times, "hoosted his spirithy buying a \$47.50 topcoal" or Election Day and then went to a play starring Alfred Luct and Lynn Fontanne—only to rush on at intermission, leaving his neg topcoat, when he overheard the news of Truman's last-minute surce

We learn that John F. Ken nedy's phone bill on the ere of his election in 1960 was \$10,09 and that America's golden-boy President won by a marrin of less than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the popular vote. After the Bay of Pigs, it must have seemed to the American public that it had indeed bought a pig in a poke. Of all the inglorious events in American history, that may he one of the most inexplicable However, when we see John and Robert Kennedy outwitting Nikita Rhrushchev in the Cuban missile crisis, it is as if America had suddenly found itself again after a period of omnesia.

To have suffered so much tried so hard, embodied every absurdity, only to come to what and where we are now—this seems such a terrible waste, like an interminable course of pay-choanalysis with no perceptible improvement. The American history over those four decades gives "The Glory and The Dream"-perhaps against the author's will-the shape of great tragedy. Some readers will feel that it ought to be called "The Decline and Pratfall of The West." I think you ought to read this history and ween read it and laugh, read it and make sure you don't repeat it.

Anatole Broyard is a book

CHESS

MOSCOW, Nov. 18—Viktor Korchnoi spent his last chance with the white pieces tonight in the 23d game of his final Candidates Match for the world championship, but he could not budge Anatoly Karpov's defense and had to agree to a draw after

had to agree to a draw after 29 moves in Tchaikowsky Hall here.

Karpov thus retained his 3-victorics-to-2 lead in the series and, with only one game left to play—in which he will have the white pieces—is all but certain to take the match. the match.

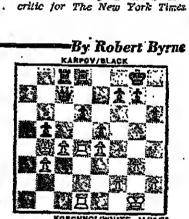
An Important Difference

An important Difference in this game, Karpov adopted the same Queen's Indian Defense with which he had been defeated in the 21st game, varying, however, by 6...N-K5 before Korchnoi could get in 7 Q-B2 to prevent the exchange of a set of minor pieces. Thus, Karpov was able to obtain the hishop pair by 9...NxB; 10 QxN, although that gave Korchnoi a free hand to advance his center pawns.

Korchnoi removed a set of bishops by 12 N-K1, though

bishops by 12 N-KI, though the loss of time required en-abled Karpov to proceed against the center with 14...P-B4. It would have been useless, if not danger-ous, for Korchnoi to have gained a pawn by 15 PxP, NxP; 16 QxP, QxQ: 17 RxQ, BxN; 18 PxB, for after 18...KR-Q1, Karpov would have had powerful play against the extremely weak white pawn position. white pawn position.

After Korchnoi set up an imposing pawn center with 17 P-K4, grandmaster Eduard Gufeld nevertheless told me, "I prefer the dynamic possibilities in Karpov's position—the black bishop is the strongest miner place on the strongest minor piece on the



Final position Mikhail Tal, the former world champion, pointed out that Karpov could not fight for a chunk of the center with 18... N-B3 because of 19 N-Q5, PxN: 20 KPxP, Q-B2; 21 PxN, QxP; 22 N-K3, N-K3, BxP; 23 N-Q5, smashing up the black kingside pawns by 23... B-B3; 24 NxBch, PxN; 25 Q-R6.

KORCHNOI/WHITE II/H/J

Restraint Momentarily Thus, Karpov gave up his toehold in the center with 18. PxP; 19 NxP, allowing Korchnoi the Maroczy Bind. But the exchange of brights at the 22d area.

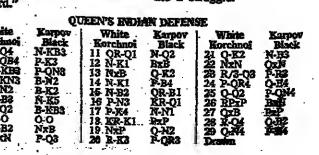
knights at the 22d move. leaving only one pair of minor pieces, counteracted any cramping effect korchnol's pawn center might have had.

Then, with his preparatory 20 . . . PxQR3 and 25 . . . P-QN4, Karpov demonstrated the classical wing assault, that Black has at his disposal to destroy the Moroccy.

posal to destroy the Moroczy

center and obtain free play for his pieces.

After Karpov's 29. P-K4,
Korchnol had no means to dispute the draw, because the bloodletting 30 RxP,
RxR; 31 RxR, PxP; 32 PxP,
OxP, depict the acceptance. OxP denies the creation of an issue over which to cre-ate a struggle.



THE REPORT STREETS AND HERE

Jambles MONEY DUNCE BRAZEN DIVIDE Answer: Boxed in a square ring -- "ROUND"

YOU CAN'T WRITE THIS WITHOUT NOTES.

Now arrange the circled letters

to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

MEESID

KRABEM

NFL Jets Surprise Dolphins, Redskins Rout Eagles

VEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI).—
Namath fired a 45-yard chdown pass to tight end hard Caster with 5:05 remaintoday to give the New York a stunning 17-4 upset r the mistake-prone Miami

lamath's touchdown pass came y 1:38 after Bob Griese had Miami ahead, 14-10, with a yard swing pass to Jim Kiick. pass - interference penalty inst Miami's Tim Poley gave ... Jets possession on the Dolns' 45 and on the first play math fired to Caster over the idle and he raced to the end

Namath threw three yards to Caster in the second period to give the Jets 2 7-0 halftime lead and Guese tied the score with a six-yard scramble early in the third period. Rookie Pat Leahy gave New York a 10-7 lead early in the fourth period with a 34-yard field goal before flanker Nat Moore threw 31 yards to Paul Warfield at the Jets six and Griese put Mami abead four plays later.
The Jets' defense played its

best half of the season in the first two periods, holding Miami to just

from breaking the game open.

Redskins 26, Eagles 7 At Washington, rookie Larry Jones returned a kickoff for a record-setting 102-yard touchdown to nail down a 26-7 victory for the Redskins over Philadel-

The victory gave the Redskins an 6-3 record and kept them in command for a bid for a Super Bowl playoff epot, at least two games ahead of their nearestwild-card rival.

the Rodskins have met the Eagles

Jones'e electrifying run came on the closing play of the third period after Roman Gabriel had passed the Eagles into contention with a three-yard touch-down throw to Harold Carmichael, whittling Washington's lead to 13-7.

Jones, a former Northeast Missouri State sprint star, fielded the ensuing kickoff two yards

some untouched for the winning 60 yards and two blown scoring losing streak to six games and and broke clear for the touch— with Miami, who lost to the Jets, score.

opportunities prevented New York marked the 15th straight time down. It was the longest kick— for the lead in the AFC East. off return in Redskins' history.

Bills 15, Browns 16

At Cleveland, O.J. Simpson ran 41 yards for one touchdown and set up two field goals with his running, leading Buffalo to a 15-10 victory over the Browns.

Simpson, with his fourth 100yard game of the year, finished with 115 yards in 22 carries, leaving him 63 yards short of tha 1,000-yard mark for this season. The Bills improved their record to 6-3 and the Browns slipped to

A Scholarship,

Just for Kicks

Ohio State's Tom Klaban

(right) prepares to kick his

third of four field goals in

game against Michigan

Saturday. His performance

scholarship. After the

kicker scored all of Ohio

State's 12 points, coach

Woody Hayes said, "We had

planned to put him on a

grant in the spring, but we're

going to do it right now."

Cards 23, Giants 21

At New Haven, Conn., Jim Bakken kicked his third field goal of the game, a 36-yarder with three seconds to go, giving St. Louis & 22-21 victory over the New York Giants and virtually assuring the Cardinals of a spot in the playoffs for the first time since 1948.

The Cardinals, whose 9-2 record is the best in the NFC, rallied fron behind twice in the second half, the last time after Craig Morton's 17-yard pass to Walker Gillette pnt New York in front 21-20 with 1:16 left.

Hurdles Scales, a little used cornerback, returned the ensuing short kickoff 24 yards to the New York 46 and then St. Louis moved 23 yards, most of it ou Jim Hart's passes, before Bakken's winning field goal

Bengals 33, Chiefs 6

At Cincinnati, Ken Anderson passed for four touchdowns and tied two team records, leading the Bengals to a 33-6 rout of Kanses

Anderson's four TD passes tied the Cincinnati single-game mark set in 1969 by Greg Cook, and Anderson also increased his season total to 16, tying his own club record of last year.

Lions 34. Bears 17 At Detroit, Dick Jauron set up apparently earned him a two touchdowns with long punt

Czech - born, soccer - style 34-17 victory over Chicago.

Kicker scored all of Chic seven games was costly as they lost starting quarterback Bill Munson for the rest of the season with a shoulder separation. Munson, who finished the season with 1,874 passing yards, will undergo surgery tomorrow.

> Cowboys 10, Oilers 0 At Ecuston, tackles Harvey Martin and Ed (Too Tall) Jones led a hard charging Dallas defense which sacked Dan Pastorini seven times and limited the Oilers to CI offensive yards for a 10-0 Cow-

> boys' victory.
> Dallas, 6-5, kept alive its slim hopes of a ninth straight playoff appearance and derailed all such rost-season hopes for Houston, 5-6.

> Credit the Cowboy defense. Martin, Jones, Bill Gregory, Jethro Pugh and Pat Toomay rocked Pastorini for 75 yards in losses and finally forced him from the game late in the third quarter. The secondary allowed Oller receivers 13 catches for 55 yards and intercepted substitute quarterback Lynn Dickey once.

> > Packers 34, Chargers 0

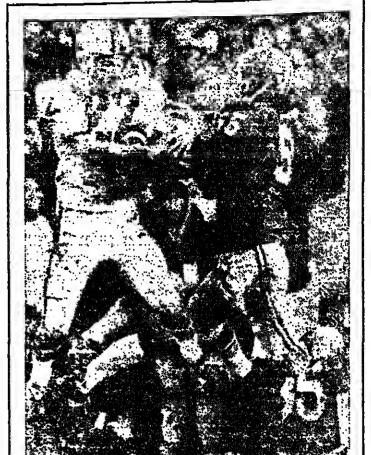
At Green Bay, Wis., the Packers turned San Diego mistakes into 17 points and John Hadl's passing carried the Packers the rest of the way in a 34-0 triumph, their first shutout of the year.

Hadl completed 14 of 22 passes for 157 yards, including a 24-yard touchdown strike to MacArthur Lane, as the Packers ran up their higgest point total since Nocember, 1972.

The Chargers moved the ball well after taking the opening kickoff-to the Packer 35, their deepest penetration until late in the final period-but Clarence Williams picked off a Dan Fouts pass to stiffe the drive.

Patriots 27, Colts 17 At Baltimore, Jim Plunkett passed to a linebacker-turnedpass-receiver for one touchdown and plunged for a second to lead New England to a 27-17 victory over the Colts and keep alive their flickering hopes for a play-

off berth. Ending a three-game losing streak, the injury-plagued Patriots took advantage of two blg breaks after a scoreless first period to saddle Baltimore with its ninth loss against two victories.



Yale's Gary Fencick (left) catches pass as Harvard's Tom Joyce tries to break up play at Cambridge, Mass.

Harvard Upsets Yale To Tie for Ivy Crown

By William N. Wallace

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24 (NYT) .- They have been playing football at Harvard for 100 years, but no victory of the past century could have come with greater drama than the Crimson's stunning 21-16 triumph over Yale yesterday in the last 15 seconds of the 91st contest between these great rivals.

A touchdown by Milt Holt, the quarterback, at 14:45 of the final quarter brought about the upset that crushed the Elis, who had been undefeated. Holt ran a sweep to his left and dove over the goal line on a play that began on Yale's one-footline. It culminated a 90-yard drive by the Crimson. The result brought about a tie for the Ivy League champion-

ship between the two teams. Yale had beaten eight rivals and thought it was going to conclude its first undefeated, untied

season in 14 years. The outcome recalled a similar disaster for the Elis six years ago when they were tled, 29-29, by Harvard in the final minute and lost an unbeaten and untied season.

Yale, struggling all afternoon, had gone shead 13-0 in the second period. Harvard then scored twice in that quarter to lead, 14-13, at halftime. A 38-yard field goal by Yele's Randy Carter in the fourth period put the Elis ahead, 16-14, and it looked like they would hold on for the victory.

But with five minutes left to play, Holt went to work. There were two hig plays in the final drive, the first being a 33-yard pass from Holt to halfback Stve Dart, which carried down to the Vale 42.

The Crimson kept moving and reached the Yale 12 with third and four yards needed for another first down. Here Holt hunded off to his fullback, Neal Miller, who ran up the middle for 11 yards to Yale 1. It was a surprise because Yale's strong defense, which ha tion in civine per game, 5.7, had contained Harvard running and shut off the inside.

On second down, Holt, whose passing had been devastating all afternoon, faked another aerial and sprinted to his left side and over the goal line. Alky Tsitsos kicked a point after touchdown and it was all over for the Elis.

A fumble by Holt, one of two that he lost, set up the Elis on the Harvard 36 for their first touchdown, scored by Rudy

Yale had one clean touchdown drive, 65 yards in three plays in the second quarter, 42 of the yards coming on a pass from Tommy Doyle to Gary Fencik. Green made that score on a run from the 5. Fencik, a wide receiver, was outstanding, catching 11 of Doyle's 16 completions for 197 yards.

Another Harvard mistake almost cost the Crimson the game. Pat McInally, the outstanding receiver and punter, was unable to get a punt off after a bad pass from center, and Yale took over at Harvard's 15. A penalty set the Elis back, but Carter then kicked his field goal at 2:55 of the final quarter for the 16-14 lead.

Harvard's two scores came quickly in the second period and Holf's passing skills were responsible. The drives covered 56 and 76 yards, mostly in the air with Rolt passing to McInally, Pete Curtum and John Curry. The two scores were on passes, Holt to McInally for two yards and Holt to Curtin for one. McInally caught six passes and so did Curtum, as Holt completed 19 of 32 attempts for 212 yards.

It also extended Philadelphia's Ohio State Edges Michigan by 2 Points on 4 Field Goals

Will Play n Rose Bowl

By Gordon S. White Jr. COLUMBUS, Obio, Nov. 24 YT).-Ohio State failed to re a touchdown against Michn yesterday but won the gest game of the season when n Klahan kicked four field is to beat the Wolverines,

'ollowing a secret vote by Big-Conference directors today, to state was selected to repent the Big-10 in the Rose wl. It will be an unprecedented rd straight appearance for the ckeyes in the New Year's Day ssic. They will face the Unisity of Southern California,

Because coach Woody Hayes' ckeyes won, the 10 conference iletic directors had to meet in icago to vote on whether Ohio ste or Michigan will go to the se Bowl. The fact that the tory was by only two points d the fact that the Buckeyes ver crossed the Michigan goal e could have played a part the decision. Ohio State needsupport from six of the 10 hietic directors. If the two oools each had five supporters, ichican would have gone beuse Ohio State represented the nference last year.

The hig game resembled one of use professional struggles that ie NFL has so often when, after Schigan scored a touchdown on s opening drive, the two college owers slugged it out and let let placement kickers settle the sue. What it amounted to was nat Klaban, a junior from Cininnati. proved to be a better leld-goal kicker than Lantry, a entor from Oxford, Mich.

Missed 3 Attempts Lantry booted a 37-yard field oal with five minutes to go in ne first quarter, giving the Wolerines a 10-0 lead. But the left-oted kicker missed three other eld-goal attempts-51, 58 and

he last of 33 yards, Klahan booted three field goals the second period of 47, 25 and di yards, tying a Buckeye record f three field goals in a half, ben the placement specialist hit 10 winner—a 45-yard goal at

51 of the third quarter, Michigan, one of four remainig major college teams to be ndefeated and untied before yesrday, finished the regular seaon with a 10-1 won-lost mark. hio State, which was upset by lichigan State two weeks ago,

nished with a similar mark of

This game never produced the ectacular ground thrusts exorted of both teams. This may a largely because the two denses took control, particularly -1 the second half.

Archie Griffin, Ohio State's er ; tailback, picked up 111 yards 25 carries to increase his naonal collegiate record, in which 22 straight games. But Michi-u's tailback, Gordon Bell, just out matched Griffin in effort v also carrying 25 times and : :cking up 108 yards.

The two junior runners symplized the equal strengths of e two offenses, which finished to day in a dead heat for teamishing yardage at 195 each and ere on a par in passing; Ohio ate had 58 yards in the air and ichigan 98. But the most notable milarity of their passing games as that neither was effective nen it counted most.

The Real Heroes

. Two of the real heroes of the intest were Ohio State's Pete usick, a huge, quick defensive ckle, and Michigan's Jeff erlinger, an equally huge and Obile defensive tackle, Perlinger as obviously assigned to Griffin I game long. He stuck to coach Schembechler's orders and Me down the running star many mes at the line of scrimmage, metimes even from behind.

Griffin's biggst single gain was n 18-yard thrust early in the 1st period. The fact that he and her Ohio State runners never wred attests to the fine defenses p front for the Wolverines.

Cusick destroyed some of the est laid plans of the Wolverines n several key third-down plays hen Dennis Franklin, Uchigan quarterback, had to

^{IJ}.S. Ties Baseball Series ST PETERSBURG, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP).—The United States vened the world amateur baseall playoff series yesterday at ne game each, defeating Nica-

Southern Cal Gets Another Trip to Rose Bowl LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24 (UPI), -Anthony Davis shattered O.J. Simpson's Pacific-8 rushing rec-

ord yesterday the first time he handled the ball and wound up with 195 yards to lead the University of Southern California to a 34-9 romp over UCLA and clinch the Trojans third straight trip to the Rose Bowl . . .

College Football Scores

Davis, increasing his USC rushing total to 3,609 yards, also scored his 48th career touchdown

Boston Coll. 70; Massachusetts E.

Holy Oross 23, Connecticut 14, Penn 27, Dartmouth 20, Princeton 41, Cornell 30, Reitgors 62, Colgate 21, Templo 17, Villanova 7.

SOUTH

Bethuns-Cookman 6, Florida A-M 2. Citindel 56, Davidson 21. Clemson 29, So. Carolina 21. Orambling 21, Southern U. 9.

ISU 24. Tulane 22.

Maryland 10. Virginia 6.

Mississippi 6t. 31. Mississippi 13.

Murray 8t. 9. W. Kentucky 7.

No. Carolina 14. Duke 13.

So. Carolina St. 16. Delaware 8t. 7.

Tennessee 34. Kentucky 7.

Vanderhit 44. Louisville 6.

VMI 13. East Carelina 3.

Wale Forest 16. Parman 10.

W. Virginia 22. Virginia Tech 21.

Wm-Mary 54, Richmond 12.

(UPI),-Alexis Arguello of Nica-

ragua knocked out veteran Ruben

Olivares of Mexico City in the

13th round yesterday to win the

World Boxing Association feath-

The victory for the 22-year-old

Arguello, who appeared to be

behind on points at the time, dropped Olivares, who was mak-

ing his first defense of the title.

twice in the 13th round with

left hooks to the head. After

Dick Young counted Olivares out. The victory was the 37th knock-

out in 39 triumphs against three

losses for Arguello, who had lost

in a previous featherweight title

fight to then-champion Ernesto

NHL Results

Priday's Games

Atlanta 4. Buffalo 4 (Bennett 2, rice, Vall; Ramsay, Dudley, Robert,

Shack, Ellis, Turnbull). Los-Angeles 0, Pittsburgh 0.

Vancouver 3. New York Islanders 3 O o u l d. Rochefors, Oddliefsson; ameron, Fortler, MacMillan, Roston 5. New York 2 (Orr, Esposite, thepphard 2, Forbes; Thacrok, R. Gil-

bert).

Minnesota 3. California 1 (GoldsMorthy 2. Drouin; Johnston).

St. Louis 4. Detroit. 2 (Merrick,
Balley 2. Patrick; McCutcheon, Danny
Granti.

Marcel of Panama.

second knockdown, referee

challenger gave Nicaragua its

erweight championship.

first world champion.

Houston 23, Florida St. S. LSU 24, Tulane 22.

Brown 26, Columbia 19.

Harvard 21, Yale 16,

Delaware 51, Bucknell 18.

Haden passed for a TD and ran for another. Davis packed the ball 31 times against the Bruins. The seventh-ranked Trojans, who collide with Notre Dame here next Saturday, carned the right

to go to Pasadena on New Year's Day for the seventh time in nine seasons. They will be re-matched with either Obio State or Michigan. · Oklahoma 28, Nebraska 14

ers overpowered Nebraska, 28-14, with a devastating ground attack

MIDWEST

Illimolo 28, Northwestern 14.

Illimolo 21, 31, 50. Illimolo 12.

Kansas St. 33, Colorado 19.

Michigar St. 60, Iowa 21.

Miscouri 27, Kansus 3.

Notre Dame 38, Air Forco 0.

Ohio 51, 12, Michigan 14.

Ohio U 35, Marshall 0.

Oklahoma 25, Nebraka 14.

Oklahoma 61, 14, Iowa 61, 12.

Purdne 38, Indiona 17.

Purdue 35, Indiona 17. Wisconsin 35, Minnesota 14.

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 21. Texas Tech 13. Baylor 21, SMAU 14 Long Beach St. 35, No. Texas St. 19. Bics 28, TCU 14

WEST

WOST
Arizona 21. Wyoming 14.
Arizona St. 25, Colorado St. 21.
Beise St. 53, Idaho 29.
Brigham Young 43, Utsh 20.
Las Vegas 31, Idaho St. 7.
New Mexico 37, Texas-Si Paso 21.
Oregon 51, St. Oregon 10.
atanford 22, California 20.
USC 24, UCLA 0.
Washinston 24, Washington St. 14.

Arguello Wins Featherweight Title

ington 24. Washington St. 14.

while Trojan quarterback Pat to win their second consecutive

At Lincoln Oklahoma's Soon-

their wishbone attack,

The delt ball-handling of quarterback Steve Davis, who scored two of the Sconer touchdowns, and the running of fullback Jim Littrell and haliback Joe Washington accounted for 482 yards rushing as Oklahoma stayed almost entirely on the ground.

Big-Eight Conference football title and 19th straight victory.

Sugar-Bowl bound Nebraska,

even with the passing of Dave

Humm, was no match for the

came a 14-7 Husker lead with

Stanford 22, California 28 Mike Langford kicked a 50yard field goal which cleared tha crossbar with no time remaining, giving Stanford a 22-20 victory over California in a game which had the most dramatic closing

minute in the schools' Ti-year

football series. Oregon St. 35, Oregon 16 At Corvallis, Ore., fullback Dick Maurer scored two of Oregon State's three touchdowns in the second quarter as the Beavers gon, 35-16, in Pacific-8 Con-

Washington 24, Washington St. 17 At Spokane, Washington quarterback Dennis Fitzpatrick rushed for 225 yards and fullback Robin Earl scored twice as the Huskies defeated Washington

Houston 23, Florida St. S At Tellahassee, 15th-ranked Houston's relentless running attack, led by fullback John Houseman and halfback Reggie Cherry, Oklahomans in a jarring last half in which the Sooners overhammered Florida State to a

23-8 defeat. Louisiana St. 24, Tulane 22 At Baton Rouge, Louisiana State capitalized on early Tulane errors to jump to a 17point lead on touchdowns by lly Broussard and Terry Ro biskie, then withstood a Green Wave passing blitz for a 24-22

victory. Mississippi St. 31, Mississippi 13 At Jackson, quarterback Rocky Felker and tailback Walter Packer scored two touchdowns each as Mississippi State completed its finest football season in 28 years by defeating Mississippl, 31-13.

Missour. 27, Kansas 3 At Columbia, tackle-breaker Tony Galbreath and pass re-ceiver Don Muse fired Missouri to an easy 27-3 victory over old rival Kansas in a Big-Eight Conference game that closed the season for both teams.

Miami 14, Syracuse 7 At Miami, fullbacks Alan Reynaud and Larry Bates scored on short runs the first two times tha University of Miami had the ball Friday night and the Hurricane went on to a 14-7 victory over Syracuse, insuring their first winning football season since

Kansas St. 33, Colorado 19 At Manhattan, Kan., Kansas State-blending the passing of quarterback Steve Grogan and the running of newcomers Ker-win Cox and Jim Couch—closed a frustrating season on a rousing note, whipping favored Colorado, 33-19.

NBA Results

Friday's Games Washington 117, Portland 99 (Cacaler 38, Hayes 22; Wicko 23, Petrie 191, New Orleans 90, Atlanta 36 (Marusch 21, James 16; Drew 23, Van Aradale Boston 95. Phoenix 94 (Chaney, White 23 Havilerk 22; Scott 27, Van

White 23 Hayllork 22; Scott 27, Van Arsdale 191. Los Angeles 85, Houston 83 (Good-rich 23, P. Riley 16; Newlin 21, Tem-janovich 14). Chicago 93, Scattle 29 (Block, Van Lier 24, Bloan 17; Haywood 22, Brown 29). ing. Saturday's Games Cleveland 221, New Crieans 100 (Smith 25, Carr 19; Barnert, Neboo 18; James 15), Kansas City-Omaha 103, Atlanta 130

Kansas City-Omaha 163, Atlanta 136
(Archibald 24, Williams 16; Van
Ardale 21, Brown 20;
Philadelphia 98, Eoston 96 (Cunnlunham 24, Carter 18; Nelson 25,
Slise 21)
Golden Stale 116, Detroit 98 (Barry
45, Johnson 10; Lanier 25, Mengelt 23;
Baffalo 117, Phoenia 104 (McAdco
33, Marin 18; Scott 23, Perry 17;
Seattle 117, Portland 116 (Brown 40,
Baywood 36; Petris 29, Neal 17;
Milwaukco 90, New York 72
(Dandridge 25, Thompson 19; Monroe
17, Frazier 12).

ABA Results

Friday'o Games Denver 115, Virginia 110 (Calvin 37, Jones 21; Twarezt 21, Parkhill 19). Ludiana 122, Memphis 116 (McGinnis 37, Knight 27; Johnson 24, Carter 22). San Diego 121, Kentucky 163 (Grant 34, Lamar 27; Dampler ;6, Gilmore, Averitt 15). Saturday's Games

Denver 122, Virginia 110 /Simpson 22, Taylor 18: Twardrik 20, Irvice 16: San Antonio 127, Sc. Louis 114 (Freeman 21, Gerrin 21; Lewis 23, Oarard 29). Indiana 104, New York 95 (McGinnis 27, Knight 26; Williamson 21, Erving 20:.

Utah 111, Eentucky 110 (Boone 25, Bakins 18; Dampier, Averita 23, Gilmore 161.

compatriot Margaret Court, 6-4,

Connors, Ashe to Play S. Africa Tennis Final

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 24 (Reuters).--Americans Jimmy Connors and Arthur Ashe will compete for the men's singles title in tha South African Open Tennis Tournament here tomorrow for the second successive year. Comors, the No. I seed, is favored to retain the title he won

In yesterday's semifinals, he disposed of compatriot Harold Solomon, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4, maintaining the upper hand through his fiery service and pinpoint plac-

lost year when he beat Ashe, 6-4,

Ashe also dominated his semifinal against Mexico's Raul Ramirez, for a 6-2, 7-6, 6-3 victory. but the American will be hard pressed to hold Connors in the

The final of the women's singles on Tuesday will be an all-Australian battle between Kerry Melville and Dianne Fromholtz, who caused the biggest upset of the tournament in yesterday's semifinals when she ousted top-seeded

WHA Results Friday's Games

Elmonion 8. Toronto 2 (Chine 2, Carrige, Gilmore, Joyal, Baird, Rogers, MacGregor: P. Mahorileh, Hickeyt, Chicago 5, Michigan 3 (Rocino 2, Palement, MocGregor, Watson; Tardif, McDonald, West). Quebeo 2, Cloveland 2 (Parizeau, Bernier, Ouite; Ward, Kraize). Saisrday's Games

San Dirgo 5, Minresola 3 (Morenz, Peacosh 2, F Morrison; O. Morrison, Antenorich, Connelly, Now England 3, Chleago 2 (Eyers, Now English 3, Chieve 2 (Eyerf, Webster 2: Looenda, Mara).
Toronto 9, Quebec 2 (Nedomansky 2, Henderson, Shrpson 4, Featherstone, Hieley; Gilbert, Tremblay).
Houston 4, Vancouver 2 (Ruskowski, Hinse, Hughes, G. Howe; Campbell, Chipperfield).

The tournament marked Court's return to tennis after giving birth to her second child, and she is clearly not back to her best yet. Fromholtz is a powerful hitter and excellent volleyer, but sha might have had a far greater fight if Court had not played with

such uncertainty. The No. 1 seed made too many unforced errors, often netting easy returns or overhitting. Drysdale Advances

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (AP).—Second-seeded Chiff Drysdale of South Africa bounced back from a firstset loss and advanced to the semifinals of the \$100,000 Gunze Tennis Tournament today with a 6-7. 6-2. 6-3 victory over Aus-

tralian Allan Stone.

Cutbacks Urged In Turbochargers

INDIANAPOLES, Nov. 24 (UPI) --Owners of championship U.S. Auto Club cars have recommended cutbacks be made in turbocharged racing engines in 1976. The changes, proposed in the

name of safety and economy.

were endorsed at a meeting of the

Car Owners Association. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the cars on the USAC champlonship circult are now turbocharged. Officials say that, hy reducing the capabilities of turbochargers, auto racing will become more competitive and car owners who have dropped out of racing may return with their nonturbo-

charged machines.

Australian Tony Roche also ad-vanced to the semifinals of the eight-man tournament. Stockton beat Australian Owen Davidson, 6-2, 6-1, and Roche best fellow Australian John Alexander, 6-4, The fourth semifinalist is No. 1

seed John Newcombe of Australia, who beat Japan's Jun Kamiwazumi, 7-6, 6-2, on Friday.

South Africans Are Winners in World Cup Golf

CARACAS, Nov. 24 (AP).— South Africa'e Bobby Cole and Dale Haves combined yard-eating drives and pinpoint putting today to win the 22d annual World Cup Golf Tournament with a 72-hole total of 554, six strokes under par.

Cole also won the individual trophy with a total of 271, nine strokes under par and five strokes ahead of Japan's Massahi Ozaki, who was second. Hair Irwin of the United States was

third with 278. Japan's Ozaki and Isao Aoki scored a combined total of 553 to finish second in team competition on the 6,763-yard, par-70 Lagunita Country Club course. The United States was third with 563 and Nationalist China fourth

The Cole-Hayes victory marked the second time that South Africa has won the gold World Cup, formerly the Canada Cup. The combination of Gary Player and Barold Henning won in Madrid



Ruben Olivares (left) ducks under Alexis Arguello's punch.

Observer

Corporals of Industry

By Russell Baker

Pan American a management

that didn't know how to run an

At Lockheed they didn't know

how to run an aircraft company

even with the Pentagon's sweet-

beart subsidy. At Franklin Na-

tional we had banking don't-

know-how so vast it produced

Wall Street turned out to be

lined with brokerage houses that

didn't know how to run a broker-

age house. At the Curtis Pub-

lishin. Co., they didn't know how ! run a magazine, and at

Equity Funding they didn't even

know how to run a financial

nessman who had imagination? In most c: these disasters we see

executives meet trouble by plod-

ding head-down along the pre-determined courses that carried

them into trouble in the first

place. They seem frozen in im-mobility, shackled by corporate

habit, capable of loud com-

plaint, quick to charge the public

more for less, eager to ask Washington for a ball-out, and

utterly empty of imagination.
Thus the electric power com-

panies like Consolidated Edison

are very good at the glum face and at telling us to expect only

blood, toil, sweat and tears, but

if anyone in the industry has had an idea for stopping the

rise in the price of electricity

before it exceeds the monthly

mortgage payment on the house.

somewhere in the lower reaches of corporate hierarchies. The

only ones that seem to survive

these days are very old indeed

for business's response to hard

times continues to be complaint,

higher prices and government

the board room captains, they

must understand that a person

who has to pay more for their

goods, and then pay more to the

government to support their

failures, and then sit still for

advice that he will have to pay

even more next year, and de-

serves to because he won't prac-

tice more self-denial, is not a

person likely to cheer his tor-

mentors as heroes of industry,

If this sounds churlish toward

Ideas must be stifled at birth

it is a secret well kept.

bail-out.

What has become of the busi-

history's biggest bank failure.

WASHINGTON.—The idea that how to run a railroad, and at Americans might buy fewer cars if prices rose an average of \$900 a machine apparently crossed no important minds in Detroit when the 1975 models were contemplated. It is an astounding fact, but what else

can we make of the car tycoons' surprised cries of dismay at the discovery that their new models are selling like mink coats in

Calcutta? The goose can be plucked only thoroughly, and then you

Baker have to settle for pinfeathers. Instead, the car makers tried for another mattress load. It makes you wonder what ever happened to good old American know-how up there in the board room. Well, they have their reasons.

Cost had risen. Labor was more expensive, and raw materials, and pollntion suppressors had to be paid for, and so forth. The old Detroit standards couldn't be brought in at an appealing price. So they brought them in anvhow.

Did it occur to anyone to bring in something new, something less than the old standards? What about something basic? Why not a re-issue of the Model T? Such questions make tycoons smile, and not without contempt. They betray a naiva ignorance of retooling time, planning procedure, testing delays, design lag, marketing psy-chology. People who don't understand the business shouldn't ask dumb questions.

On the other hand, people who don't understand goose plucking shouldn't be so quick to laugh

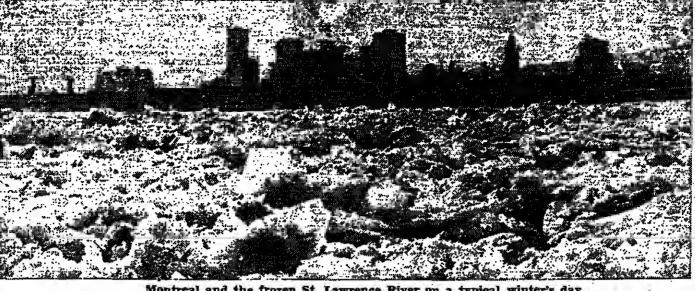
at people who do. If the car industry's troubles were an isolated failure of business skill, we might write it off as a misfortune in a quirky economy and pass on, but the landscape is becoming littered with corporate ruins, and one develops the uneasy feeling that good old American know-how is turning into don't-know-how. On the Penn Central we had

management that didn't know

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SHOPPING



Montreal and the frozen St. Lawrence River on a typical winter's day.

That 'Special Winter Opulence' in Canada

By William Borders MONTREAL (NYT).—Morley Callaghan, a Canadian novelist, has written a book titled "Winter," with a lyric celebration of what he calls the winter warmth of home." The book, full of pictures of ice and snow, is going on sale across the country just as the people of this vast frozen land settle into their cold-weather ritusis.

In Ottawa, a few weeks from now the government-operated coffee bars and rest areas will be opening along the Rideau Canal, which cuts through the heart of town, and anyone from a cabinet minister to a group of government stenographers will be seen skating to work.

Out on the western prairies, now that the crops are in, long evenings are being taken up with the sport of curling, a kind of shuffleboard on ice, and along the frozen lakes and streams of Newfoundland, families will soon be turning out for an afternoon of "jigging,"fishing for trout through holes

Shaped Character

"Winter happiness in Canada seems to come to those who know how to use this season,"

Mr. Callaghan writes, voicing an opinion shared by thousands of skiers, skaters and snowmobilers and other sportsmen from coast to coast.

Canadians are fond of saying that the inhospitable climate has shaped their national character, and that, as Toronto critic Margaret Atwood wrote, "the central symbol for Canada is undoubtedly survival."

Characters in Canadian novels are forever driving sleighs one last frozen mile or crunching on foot through blizzards. Gilles Vigneault, one of Quebec's favorite chansonniers, sings a song called "Mon Pays" (My Country) which goes like this: My country is not a country;

it's the winter. My road is not a road; it's

The newspapers here like to publish articles showing how much colder or snowler Canada is than almost any other place on earth, and a visitors' booklet put out by the External Affairs Department of the federal government reports proudly that of all the world's capital cities, only Ulan Bator, in Mongolia, is colder than Ottawa, were the average temperature in January is 12 degrees Fahrenheit.

Informed of that statistic, an

American consular officer in Winnipeg reported that in his own research he had found that Winnipeg—where the howling prairie wind brings even harsher weather than in Eastern Canada —is the coldest city in the world in which the United States maintains a diplomatic mission.

Last winter there was a big fire in downtown Winnipeg. The water with which the firemen extinguished the blaze froze immediately, of course, and then it stayed on the building, in thick layers like frosting on a cake, for two months.

Beginning about Christmas, cars parked in Winnipeg and other western cities must usually have their built-in electric heaters plugged into outdoor electric outlets—"winter plug-ins" they are called in hotel and restaurant advertisements. In smaller, friendlier towns, shoppers leave their engines running to avoid problems at 30 or 40 below.

Another Canadian reaction is the increasing popularity of indoor shopping malls. Builders in Calgary are being officially encouraged to include them in their plans, and the idea is spreading fast in Toronto, too. But it is Montreal, which gets more snow than any other big city in North America, that has perfected underground shopping, with a labyrinthine com-plex that people here say is the world's largest.

Underground Links

Theaters, restaurants, grocers stores, high-fashion boutiques, apartment buildings and office towers are all linked by underground corridors and subway trains, enabling a Montrealer to do almost anything he wants without setting foot

Others of the city's boosters, however, prefer what Morley Callaghan calls "the special winter opulence" of street-level Montreal. People who live here spend a good deal of time trying to explain to visitors why they like the city in winter. Here, from "Winter," is Mr. Callaghan's view: "On a cold night it's good to

sit in a restaurant and watch the people come in, their faces tingling from the cold outside. They come into the warmth as if food pow has a special pleasure it doesn't have in the warm. weather. And women are lovelier in fur coats, and if the coat is rich and she is beautiful you remember her as you would not remember her in the summer, and you have a special winter sense of well-being.

PEOPLE:

unmarried mothers.

Welsh town of Barry.

very happy."

pounds since. She now weighs 119 pounds and is 5 feet 7 inches

Miss World says that the father of her son is Chris Clode, with whom she shares a house in the

"Chris and I came to an agree-

ment more than two years ago

that marriage wasn't for us," she

said. "Our relationship has been

The return of Rex Morgan to

the IET pages has brought forth a flood of approving letters, or

would have if the French postal

strike hadn't intervened. One

such letter comes from Bergen,

Norway, and is signed Knute

Rockne writes: "Thank you.

IHT, for restoring the placed calm

of Rex Morgan, where nobody's

lips ever move and neither does the action. In this hectic world,

what we need is more inertia. I

am filled with a sense of tranquil

paralysis unmatched since I heard that the new Italian cabinet

would be headed, for the fourth

. . .

away up to three bottles of liquor

California had warned him that

In London, Richard Burton

time, by Aldo Moro."

Miss. World Gives Credit to Motherhood



Helen Morgan

in order to obviste it, thought best to leave it."
Burton added that be b decided to "withdraw from precipics" and now could be the richness of the world.

Mr. Jiggs, an 11-year-old, rolls skating chimpanzee, has be found not guilty of frighten a woman in a New Jersey r taurant.

A jury found no cause for tion in a personal injury a against Mr. Jiggs, his own Ronald Winters, and Fricke's C Hook Inn of Emerson, N.J. T

She said she subsequently to fered mental anguish, with nigh mares "of little monke crawling over me" which ke her awake; was plagued wirepeated migraine headaches a lost 22 pounds: had to sleep traction and had to hire a hers

said that a year ago he tried to drink himself to death, putting day. Burton said a doctor in accompanying him through t restaurant to a banquet root where the chimpanzee if he carried on drinking to that extent he had only two weeks to

Speaking on a British Broadcasting Corporation program, the 49-year-old actor said he had decided to kill himself because he "could not bear the beauty and richness of the world and

suit was filed by Mrs. Joan He mer who said that the chimp startled her by putling his e on her table while she was drin ing coffee that she jumped and smashed against a wali, juring her neck, left shoulder a rib cage.

keeper. Winters testified that he w holding Mr. Jiggs's hand wir

to perform at a Cub Scout awar Mr. Jiggs made a brief a pearance during the trial, show

ing up in Boy Scout uniform st bright red roller skates. -SAMUEL JUSTICE

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